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# **DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS AND SOCIAL IMPACTS: A FOCUS ON THE OIL SHALE REGION**

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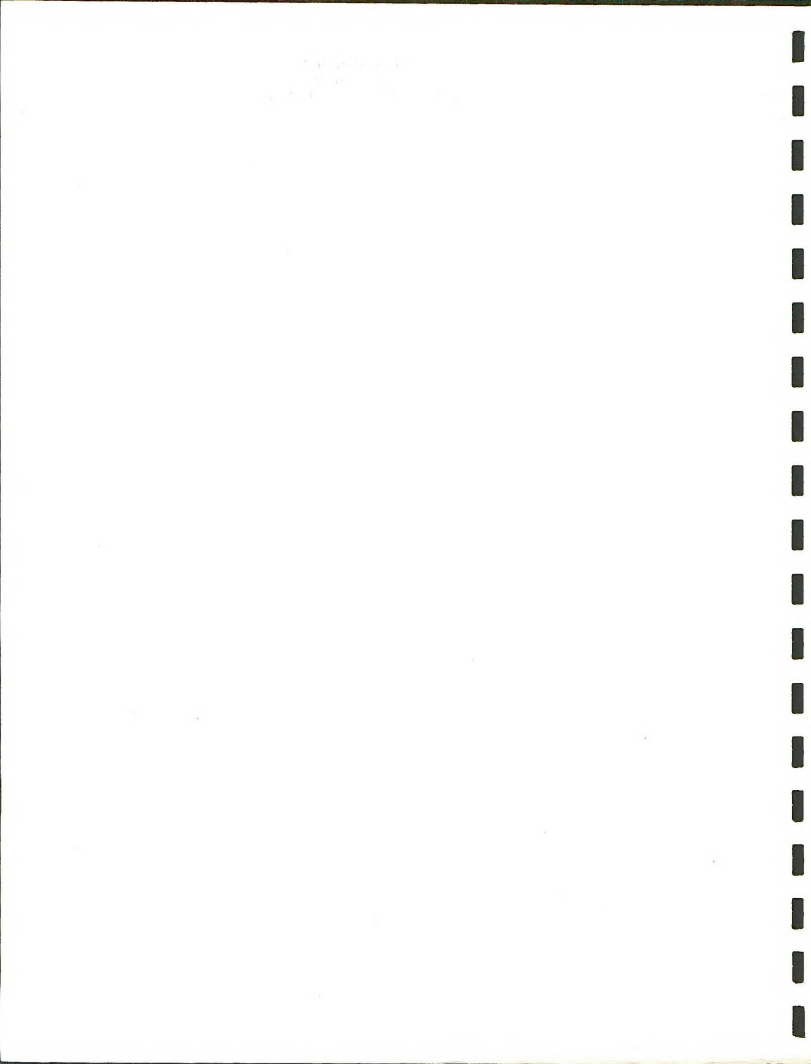
DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS  
AND SOCIAL IMPACTS:  
A FOCUS ON THE  
OIL SHALE REGION

July, 1979

by

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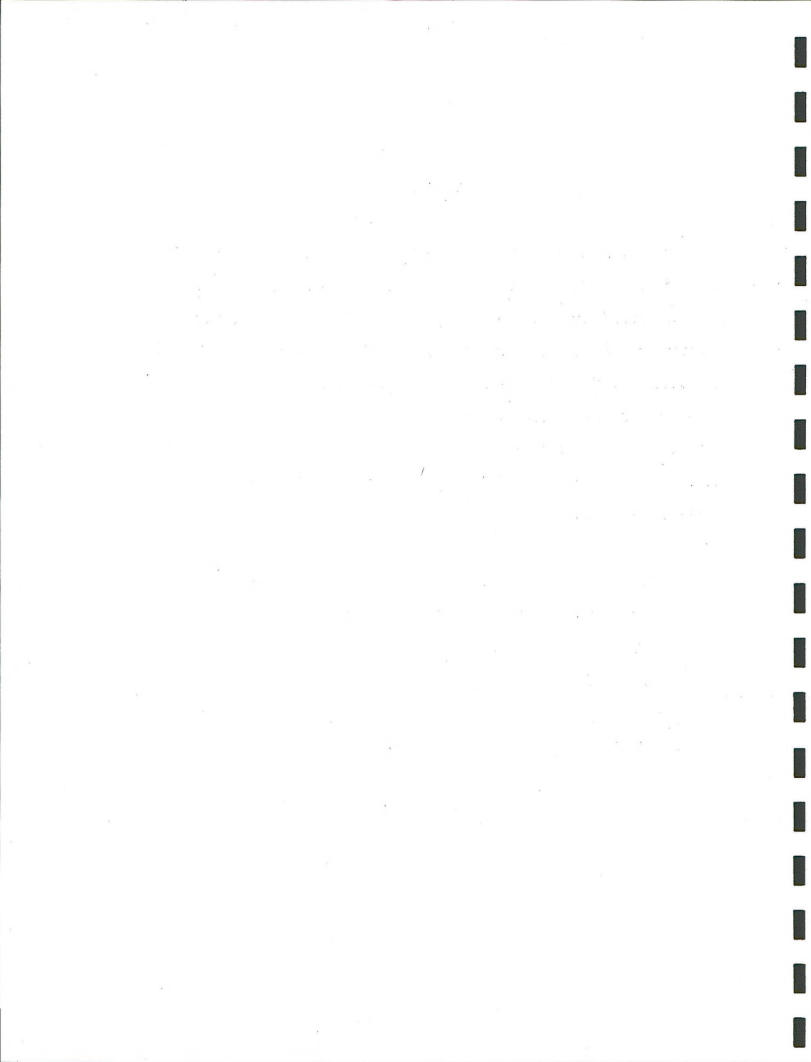


## PREFACE

This report has been prepared under agreement with Occidental Oil Shale Corporation. The work was initially commissioned under the direction of Robert A. Loucks, Vice President of Operations and David Courtney, Manager of Community Relations. Most recently involved in the process was William F. McDermott, Executive Vice President. The Project Director was Martin J. Redding, President, Quality Development Associates, Inc.

The author and principal analyst of the report was Donald P. Scrimgeour, Ph.D., Manager of Social and Economic Programs. Marilyn Cross was the major contributing author.

The work was prepared as a part of the commitment made by Occidental to work closely with the local communities and citizens of the oil shale area. The report was prepared for the impact mitigation task forces, human services groups and residents of the region. It is dedicated to them. Because this report deals with social impacts, it was written to assist citizens in dealing with and alleviating where possible, the social problems with which they may be faced as the area continues to grow.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of Illustrations	iii
List of Tables	iii
Summary	1
 I. Introduction	 6
II. Alternatives and Recommendations for Human Service Delivery Programs in the Oil Shale Area	 9
A. Mitigating Social Impacts	12
III. Boomtown Development Patterns	25
A. Assumptions About Rapid Growth	27
B. Rapid Growth Development Patterns	30
IV. Rapid Change and Social Impacts	32
A. Understanding the Impacts of Rapid Change	33
B. Social Organization and Disorganization	34
C. A Social Impacts Model	34
D. Defining the Problem Areas	37
V. Problem Incidence in the Oil Shale Area and Other Rapid Growth Areas	44
A. Methodology of Data Collection	44
B. Family Disturbances	45
1. Divorce Rates	45
2. Spouse Abuse	45
3. Child Abuse	48
C. Juvenile Problems and Dropout Rates	51
D. Substance Abuse	53
E. Mental Health	58
F. Crime	60
G. Suicide, Accidents and Venereal Disease	61
H. Hospitals	61
I. Implications	62
VI. Resources Available	67
A. Rifle	67
B. Meeker	84
C. Increased Need for Human Services in Rifle and Meeker	99
 Footnotes	 101
 List of Persons Contacted	 104
Appendices	106
Detailed Social Impact Data	106
Colorado's Abused Children Brochure	125
Platte County Impact Alleviation Task Force Human Service Sub-committee Discussion Notes	127

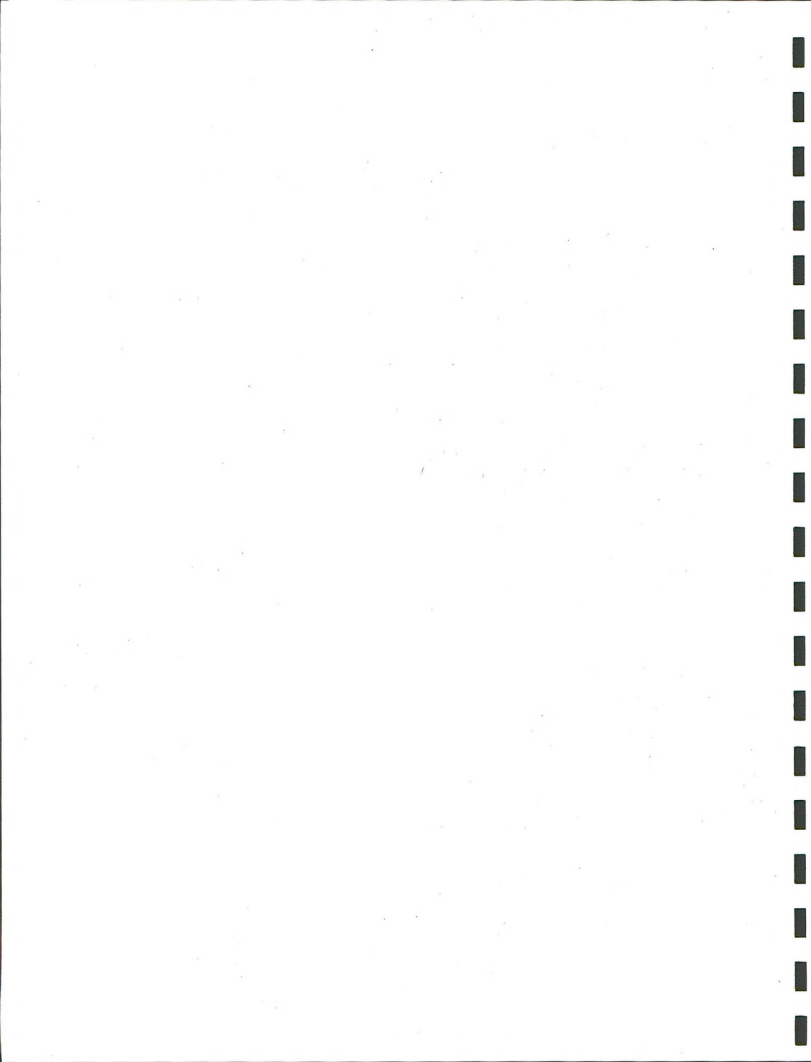
## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
IV-1	Hypothetical Sequence of Events Leading to Social Impacts in Boom Growth Situations	36
V-1	Per Capita Sales of Drinking Places and Liquor Stores	55
<u>Map</u>		
VI-1	Location of Human Service Resources in Rifle	83
VI-2	Location of Human Service Resources in Meeker	96
VI-3	Location of Human Service Resources Throughout Four County Area	98

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
III-1	A Typical Boom Growth Sequence of Events	31
V-1	Incidence of Battered Women in Rifle	47
V-2	Average Monthly Child Welfare Caseload Garfield County	49
V-3	Social Service Caseload in Rio Blanco County Jan-Nov 1978	51
V-4	Secondary Dropout Rates	52
V-5	Juvenile Cases in Rifle and Meeker	52
V-6	Substance Abuse Related Statistics -- Rifle	56
V-7	Substance Abuse Related Statistics -- Meeker	57
V-8	Rifle Statistics on Case Contacts Sopris Mental Health Center	59
V-9	Meeker Mental Health Statistics	59
V-10	Crimes Reported	60
V-11	List of Social Impacts	63
V-12	Availability of Social Impact Data	66
A-1	Population of Study Areas 1970-1978	106
A-2	Trends in Marriages and Dissolutions	107

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
A-3 Incidence of Battered Women in Selected Colorado Counties by Agency in 1977	108
A-4 1976-1977 Child Abuse Reports in Selected Wyoming Counties	109
A-5 1970-1977 Child Abuse Reports in Selected Colorado Counties	110
A-6 Juvenile Cases in Rifle	111
A-7 Liquor Licences 1970-1977	112
A-8 Alcohol Related Retail Sales	113
A-9 Alcohol Related Fatal Crashes	114
A-10 DUI Adjudications	114
A-11 Cirrhosis Deaths by County of Residence	115
A-12 Alcohol and Drug Related Admissions to Mental Health Clinics by County of Residence	115
A-13 Estimates of Frequency Tabulation of Admissions to Mental Health Clinics by Diagnosis	116
A-14 Rifle Crime Reports	117
A-15 Rifle Arrests	118
A-16 Meeker Crime Reports	119
A-17 Rio Blanco Sheriff's Office Crimes Reported	120
A-18 Craig Police Chief Crime Reports	121
A-19 Suicide Rate	122
A-20 Deaths by Accidents	122
A-21 Incidence of Gonorrhea and Other V.D.	123
A-22 Projected Growth with Energy Development	124
A-23 Colorado's Abused Children	125
A-24 Platte County Impact Alleviation Task Force Human Service Sub-Committee	127



## SUMMARY

This report began as an analysis of the impact of "boomtown" development upon people in the oil shale area. If one thing is clear to the authors after completing this process, it is that social impacts cannot be separated from the overall makeup of a community. All the factors of a community's history--age structure, geography, economy, age of facilities, city administration, the willingness of citizens to participate in community affairs, community pride and other shared feelings of worth or unworthiness--combine to produce the quality of life of a place. Although it cannot be proven here, these same factors undoubtedly also have a strong influence on the problems people experience and the manner in which they respond to them.

Of course, the key element in looking at the relationship between rapid growth and social impacts is how the history of a community is interrupted and how the existing balance is upset. The position taken in this report views the "boomtown" as a place where rapid growth creates rapid changes. The change is disruptive particularly because resources, goods and services are limited and like any situation of stress, those persons with least personal resources are most vulnerable. It is these people who should be given priority for receiving assistance from government and industry. These groups--including the young, the elderly, women with children, those who are handicapped in some way, the poor and others who cannot adapt to the change--should also be the focus of efforts to understand potential problem areas in boomtowns by professionals in the human services field.

The boomtown can be compared to other circumstances such as urban ghettos in this country and in underdeveloped countries and rural places where poverty is pronounced. A look at the opportunities available in boomtowns indicates that the residents of rapid growth areas have comparatively less problematic lives, although their problems are not lessened by the comparison. It is also important to note that boomtown social problems are generated by direct actions on the part of government and industry and the lines of responsibility are, therefore, more visible and direct. It is obvious also that bust circumstances occurring upon the demise of industry in an area can be severe--perhaps more so than in urban circumstances--as the Appalachian experience suggests. Although it is not the purpose of this report to evaluate bust conditions, it is important to note the potential vulnerability of communities to such conditions.

#### Findings

This analysis looks at certain problem indicators in the oil shale area and compares these with information available from other boom areas. Due to the early stage of growth in the oil shale area, the information describing social impacts does not reveal a great number of significant changes in the incidence of problem occurrence. However, some of the findings are significant. The first point to be noted is the inconsistency of reporting measures used both within and between agencies. All of this information is judgemental to some extent although tighter procedures will be necessary if a clear picture of social impacts is to be produced.

The second point relates to the procedures (methodologies) used for describing the data by researchers. Some of the information is given in terms relative to population growth. Some of it is not. Some results are produced by lumping various categories of information together and some are presented as raw data.



None of the studies to date clarify their own data collection or reporting judgements and procedures.

Given these limitations, some trends are still clear.

(1) The divorce rate appears to be greater for rapid impact counties than for stable counties according to data collected from Wyoming. The rate of dissolutions for the Rifle and Meeker area are increasing, however, they began increasing before boom activities occurred.

(2) The evidence on battered women appears to show that both boom counties and counties with low per capita incomes have higher rates of reporting than similar counties with low growth and higher income characteristics.

(3) Child abuse and neglect reports seem to be greater in most boom counties than in non-boom counties although the trends are not entirely consistent or explainable at this time. West Garfield County shows a recent overall increase in reported child abuse of over twenty percent, although reporting trends are not any better established here than elsewhere.

(4) Alcohol related incidents and patterns of consumption show a clear trend of increase in each of the boom areas studied although consumption was increasing in most of the rapid growth areas and statewide before the boom period began.

(5) Drug related incidents show no clear trend.

(6) Mental health caseloads showed a substantial increase in several Wyoming boom communities and in Craig. However, caseloads for Rifle and Meeker are to date not greatly changed.

(7) Crime seems to be one of the most sensitive indicators of boom growth. Crime has increased considerably in all of the communities studied.

(8) Juvenile problems have increased in many categories in Rifle for the period between 1977 and 1978 particularly thefts, runaways, drugs and criminal trespass violations. Runaways have remained nearly constant in Meeker over the past two years. Other data on juveniles are not available for Meeker.

(9) Alcohol related incidents along with crime and juvenile problems appear at this time to be the most immediate indicators of boom growth in the Rifle and Meeker area.

#### Existing Resources and Recommendations

A series of recommendations were made focused primarily on the idea of expanding the task force to deal directly with social impacts and on development of a cooperative team approach for providing human services in Rifle and Meeker.

Several good programs are in operation in the area already. The recommendations point toward possibilities for utilizing existing services so that their delivery is focused upon meeting the needs of a rapid growth area. The idea of coordination among human services providers and with the citizenry is considered significant to the success of overall human service delivery.

Two other points should be noted here. The first is the importance of looking at social impacts from the perspective of the culture of the Western slope and its people. The second is the importance of a perspective that attempts to maintain the family in a period of difficulty nationally for the family unit and in boom circumstances where pressures on all family members are increased. It may be that the family services perspective and the provision of coordinated services for families will prove to be one of the most necessary additions to the human services programs for the oil shale area.

#### Conclusions

This report is written from the perspective that rapid growth will occur in the oil shale area. The recommendations are made in light of that occurrence.

It does not take up the policy and financial issues of whether development should occur or what could be done if a bust syndrome comes about.

Given that perspective, perhaps the most important point to be made here is that a community should be viewed as a whole when considering prevention and intervention programs. Many potential problems may not materialize in communities where the needs of the populace are kept in the forefront, where education, recreation, housing and other people needs are continually emphasized along with streets, buildings and other seemingly more prominent facility needs.

Although it is probably not possible to entirely eliminate problems in boomtowns or anywhere else, many problematic situations can be avoided before they materialize. The solutions will in all probability be conceptually simple even if their execution requires a great deal of work. Ultimately, there is no substitute for someone to be with, something to do, somewhere to go and the willingness of community members including government and industry representatives to make these things happen.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The following report has been prepared to assist the impact mitigation tasks forces, citizen's groups and others in the oil shale area in understanding the social impacts of energy development. A substantial literature has been compiled recently seeking to understand these social impacts separately from economic impacts about which more is known. Several points of view exist currently related to such subjects as the problems and benefits of growth, the nature of social and personal problems, the particular problems of boomtowns and the proper way to deal with each of these subject areas.

This paper presents some original data related primarily to Rifle and Meeker. On a broader scale at the regional and national levels, there is not a great deal of information available documenting specific social impacts in boom areas. Site-specific information is available although some of this material is of questionable value. A few programs are in operation where response efforts have been created specifically to deal with the social aspects of energy development. One long-term research project has been initiated that will investigate alcoholism and related problems in Rifle and Meeker and in southern Wyoming.

This report reviews the available information and explanatory concepts that have been produced to deal with the issue of boomtowns. The information is summarized and evaluated relative to the question: "Does boomtown growth produce problems at a rate greater than the rate of population growth?" An answer to that question has to be given considering all of the varying facets of behavior and of reporting about behavior that accompanies questions of change even in normal times. To deal with these complexities, this report

investigates some of the types of behaviors that are viewed as problematic in "boomtowns" and presents some definitions. Considered in this analysis, then, are explanations about the causes of problem behavior in boom situations, what those behaviors are and what might be done to deal with such problems in the oil shale area.

The report is written in six chapters in addition to the Preface, Summary and Introduction.

Chapter II begins with a discussion of techniques for managing problem occurrences during periods of rapid growth as well as methods that may be employed for dealing with such problems under any circumstances. Eight recommendations are discussed focusing on the task force approach to coordinating human services with rapid growth needs.

One variant of the task force approach to human service delivery in boom areas has been implemented in Wheatland, Wyoming and may team efforts have been devised to deal with special problems in urban areas.

Chapter III, Boomtown Development Patterns, reviews the assumptions made about the boomtown phenomenon as it is described in much of the literature on the subject. A description of a typical boomtown as it changes through the phases of industrial development is also given.

The fourth chapter takes up the social aspects of rapid growth. Included in this chapter is a discussion of the way that social disorganization and organization result in a community, what the evidence is for disorganization, how these facts can be interpreted and what the consequences are.

The fifth chapter takes a look at the incidence (or number) of certain social problems that occur in rapid growth circumstances. Although the relationship between forms of disorganization and rapid growth are not clearly established, some trends are indicated in studies of other areas as well as information already available from the oil shale area. Where possible, this relationship is noted. The sixth chapter gives a review of human resources available in the area and some indication of the services individuals seeking assistance might expect at the present time.

This report, then, has pursued the following objectives:

1. Review and discuss general "boomtown" characteristics as documented in available literature;
2. Collect baseline and first-year data on the changes that have occurred in the Rifle and Meeker areas related to growth that has already taken place;
3. Collect and review comparable information describing the social impacts that have occurred in other areas;
4. Describe the relationship that exists between boom growth and higher rates of problem incidence and develop some indication of what may be expected as growth continues through various stages in the oil shale area;
5. Discuss issues related to managing social problems. Provide some examples of solutions to these occurrences and develop recommendations that may be applicable to anticipated events.

## CHAPTER II

### ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HUMAN SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMS IN THE OIL SHALE AREA

The conditions of rapid growth and change in rural America can be compared to the conditions of people in urban ghettos, in poverty-stricken rural areas or in underdeveloped countries. By almost any of these standards, the residents -- new and old -- of boomtowns would fare better. Opportunities, incomes and resources are more abundant in growth areas, however limited they may be. Likewise, these residents -- largely white and middle class -- are not saddled with the burdens of stagnant national economies, caste or fixed class relationships in the society, population growth rates in excess of food production or overwhelming despair about the future.

These statements are important for perspective. However, it would not do justice to the facts or the life experiences of persons in boomtowns to compare them to only the worst of human situations. At issue are qualities of life, standards of living, traditional ways of life, the increasing affluence of the American population and the rising expectations people hold about opportunity and consumption. Many of the problems of boomtowns are problems of choice following decisions made by the energy producers to develop resources in a certain area and decisions made by people to come to an area or to stay in an area. The problems of the elderly, the handicapped, the destitute, isolated women and the young -- people with limited



choices about their circumstances -- will be more difficult. These people may face serious problems adapting to their circumstances and should be considered with the highest priority. For some -- landowners, merchants, company executives and others in positions to gain economically -- the advantages will far outweigh the disadvantages. For many others, the trade-offs of somewhat better income and increased opportunity may or may not outweigh the consequences of changed lifestyle.

Boomtown problems, then, like most problems are multi-faceted, creating varied consequences for different people at different times. However, those people with the least choices about their life circumstances and with the least to gain from change will be the most vulnerable to the consequences of rapid change.

This report has undertaken a look at three complex problem areas as they relate to rapid growth. Some conclusions have been drawn based on well-founded information. Other conclusions are speculative. Before pursuing techniques for managing the social impacts, it is the author's position that no substitute exists for awareness of and sensitivity to the special problems of each group of persons at risk. Although the size of most rural "boomtowns" makes large numbers of specialists impractical, the orientation of prevention and treatment efforts should be toward pooled resources, cooperation between all agencies and referrals to more specialized assistance where necessary. Effective programs will provide personnel who are available locally twenty-four hours a day for emergencies and sufficient numbers of these professionals to limit their stress and maximize



their efforts.

Local assistance is vital both from the point of view of understanding cultural perspectives and being accessible for crises. Because few communities ever have more help available than is called for, coordination and cooperation between different community agencies is critical. There will be also a need for programs -- primarily educational -- that can expand the scope of professional skills and reduce the potential need for assistance. Educational programs relating to the particulars of rapid change and its consequences should be prepared in addition to traditional health and mental health materials for delivery through the schools, hospitals, public agencies, local physicians and regional groups.

Another key resource is volunteers, whether they are local housewives, ministers, adolescents, elderly, professionals off-duty or student interns from state colleges and universities.

A primary factor in these recommendations is a group that will coordinate the various resources. The mitigation task force already under way in some places in the oil shale area, can play an important role in the process. The following section looks at management techniques more specifically with an emphasis on the task force approach.

#### A. Mitigating Social Impacts

The following categories outline the recommendations made in this report. These concepts will be elaborated further below.

- (1) Planning and Coordination of Resources, Agency Personnel and Volunteers
- (2) Process Strategy
- (3) Monitoring and Records
- (4) Agency Cooperation, Selection and Referral
- (5) Facilities
- (6) Education and Information
- (7) Training
- (8) Evaluation

#### (1) Planning and Coordination of Resources, Agency Personnel and Volunteers

As mentioned in the first part of this chapter, the task force approach to managing impacts in boomtowns is being utilized in the Rifle and Meeker areas. The task forces in each of the towns have followed somewhat different courses of action. However, in both instances, these groups have played advisory and support roles in general problem areas. It is possible that in regard to social impacts, the task forces could play a more specific role by serving to coordinate the various resources required to deal with the consequences of rapid growth.

One of the major problems of boomtowns is the limited resources available to deal with urban problems in a rural area, particularly in the first few years of growth. Limited resources require that personnel, information and facilities be coordinated to meet anticipated problems. Although the task forces in the oil shale area have not performed specifically to coordinate resources, the need for social programs and services in boom circumstances would make the task forces natural solutions for this coordination.

The task force would not serve to assign agencies to tasks. It would, however, provide a focus for coordination of the various agencies. It would also give a political ear to social issues and, perhaps, facilitate the resources needed to carry out the necessary work.

Recommendation 1: Present the findings of this report and other related information to the task forces through the advisory group or citizens groups. Develop a list of relevant agencies, interested professionals and volunteers. Request their presence at the meeting. The list might include mental health, social services, Virginia Neal Blue, Alcoholics Anonymous, Detox Center, Police and Sheriff's departments, clergy, interested citizens and volunteers. It might be also helpful to invite representatives from other boom areas whose programs have been successful, such as Wheatland, Wyoming.

The primary intent of this first meeting would be to discuss the direction of this group and how cooperation and coordination can be carried out. The outcome should be the selection of a team of persons representing the various agencies and communities and able to carry out the necessary cooperation. Such a team might involve industry, state and federal representatives prepared to assist in meeting program objectives.

## (2) Process Strategy

Once the social impact team has been designated, the members can begin to consider problem priorities based on information available, review present and potential resources and facilities, evaluate local conditions relevant to their assistance programs, develop funding alternatives, discuss strategies for meeting treatment and referral needs and design cooperative programs.

A number of program options are open to the task force. Some of these such as the child protection team have requirements keyed to the number of cases reported. In this instance, when a county reports more than 50 cases of child abuse each year, a child protection team must be established accordingly with the Colorado Child Protection Act of 1975. Such a team is one example of a program that might be formed even before 50 cases are reported. Garfield and Rio Blanco counties do not presently have teams. However, in general, the cooperative approach behind the general idea of a child protection service is the same notion advocated here for use in dealing with a broad spectrum of problems.

Although program choices are ultimately at the discretion of the task force and committee members, one important resource is volunteers. Although volunteer programs should be conducted carefully, they can provide several services, including recreation, day care, welcome wagon, crisis lines, big brother, programs for the elderly and for programs for the poor and handicapped.

Another resource that might feasibly be developed is a human services team composed of intern level practitioners in such fields as education, mental health, law, recreation, public health and other fields.

Another element to be considered is how expansion of existing programs and creation of new professional programs should be carried out. This alternative requires funding and is dependent to some extent on external resources.

One other aspect of program design involves development of referrals to and cooperation with other institutions or programs operating in other counties. Some of this interaction is already under way, especially in dealing with alcoholism, but other possibilities should be available.

#### Recommendation 2

The social impact team members should design programs based on the series of decisions noted above. The programs should be tailored to the demands of the new situations considering problems that arise in terms of available resources and facilities.

the local culture and the particular kinds of problems that affect boomtown residents. Examples of cooperative programs that were carried out by a task force and human services representatives in Wheatland, Wyoming, is presented in the Appendix.

### (3) Monitoring and Records

One of the most important aspects of any program providing public services is the record-keeping function. Although in places or times of limited resources, this function is often minimized or overlooked, it is as important as other program features. Particularly in boom areas where information that clearly defines problems is difficult to collect, these data are critical for determining what problems occur most frequently, who is experiencing the difficulties, how the problems are addressed, what happens as a result of the treatment over time and how funding should be allocated.

Because the exact relationships between rapid growth and social problems are not clear, good record keeping will add to a general understanding of the problems as well as indicate necessary courses of action for immediate use. Another reason for maintaining a good information system is that many problems will arise like those discussed in this paper, e.g., child abuse, spouse abuse and alcoholism, and these problems have not previously been well publicized and are not well documented.

Maintaining good records will help to clarify these problem areas, bring the actual facts to the public eye and assist professionals and the citizenry in dealing with the problems according to their severity and immediacy.

This report has begun the process of monitoring and evaluating social impacts in the oil shale area although the scope of the work remaining is broader than that possible in this effort.

### Recommendation 3

Develop an information and record-keeping system for use by each county and city (or multi-county area if appropriate). The overall effort can be coordinated through the task force. Each of the agencies has a record keeping system of one sort or another already in use, although most of the agencies do not coordinate their information with other agencies. Often, too, the information may not be consistently recorded or it may be inadequate for evaluation purposes.

Information from the various agencies can be pooled based on agreed-upon needs and coordinated through any of several means, such as a lead agency, a volunteer group, or a group such as the Council of Governments. Necessary funding for the effort can be considered a task force objective if the proper support is developed.

### (4) Agency Cooperation, Selection and Referral

Effective program operation will require communication and cooperation in practice, not just in word. Once cooperative programs have been designed, it is important that each member

of the team play their part, e.g., in child abuse cases, the police (or referring party) must cooperate with social services, the courts and the mental health agency, not only to uphold the law but also to deliver effective assistance to the perpetrators and the victims.

Too often, one orientation will hold sway over other perspectives in the disposition of cases. The important consideration is that each professional point of view be evaluated in every case. In one program designed for incest cases in Boulder, Colorado, for example, the police and social services representatives are both present during questioning of victims and perpetrators so that all parties receive the same information. That information is then evaluated by representatives of both agencies after the questioning is completed.

#### Recommendation 4

Cooperation among the various agencies providing services to a community is essential to the success of an overall treatment program. Cooperation can reduce the workload of any particular agency and bring all of the necessary services to bear in each circumstance. Such an approach is the only way that many complex problems can be solved. Agency programs of all types should have built-in rules to ensure cooperation and to reinforce its effectiveness in actual circumstances.



#### (5) Facilities

From the standpoint of efficiency, the best approach to facilities would be to combine the greatest number of programs and services in one place. Although it may not always be possible to do so because of space limitations, timing or conflicts between treatment requirements, such an approach would generally provide the best solution to facility needs during boom periods. Of course, any multiple use of space or facilities requires willingness on the part of the various participants to share them. It is also necessary that there be no legal or organizational restrictions against sharing facilities.

#### Recommendation 5

Where possible, services should be provided in common facilities. Perhaps the best possibility for sharing facilities, in Meeker and Rifle, is to utilize the hospital for one or more related programs such as social services, mental health, public health, detoxification or AA meetings. The hospitals in Meeker and Rifle will be faced with increased problems related to rising costs in the future. These costs could be offset by the addition of other services. The common facility also might encourage broader public use because of its single location.

#### (6) Education and Information

The job of the task force in the area of human services may be initially important for reducing the incidence of problem behavior related to pre-growth periods as well as

boom growth periods. One of the areas in which members of the task force who are not professionals can easily participate is that of education and information. Several approaches can be investigated here for their potential. Included are media coverage, especially the local newspapers and, in Rifle, the radio station. The papers can provide in-depth analyses of how problems occur, who is involved, how to get help and what the consequences are for dealing with each type of problem with and without help. Community leaders can participate in task force activities or be consulted privately about social service needs by professionals in the human services area so that the leaders can lend assistance and guidance to on-going programs.

Community workshops can be held by or for the various persons who would be involved in dealing with the problems. Invited to these workshops could be local human services professionals, clergy, teachers, police and sheriff's staffs, the District Attorney's staff, M.D.'s, city and county officials, task force members and interested citizens. Workshops could focus on one particular issue or deal with several issues. A variety of elements can be combined to make workshops successful including films, handouts, presentations and discussion.

Other approaches could involve presentations by volunteers or professionals to city councils, teacher's groups or to groups of citizens from time to time.

Pamphlets can be prepared on various problems and their solutions to be distributed in schools, churches, physician's offices, hospitals and other places. A resource directory can be prepared for

distribution to all community members. The directory could describe the problems and how and where to get help.

The task force can serve also to distribute information about specific problems occurring in Rifle and Meeker to state and federal officials for funding when that is called for.

#### Recommendation 6

An education and information service should be undertaken through the task force by volunteers or professionals to inform the public of problems that may occur and the means available for dealing with the problems. The information presented should inform people of the legal, social and psychological aspects of each area.

#### (7) Training

Although training is closely tied in some ways to education and information, the meaning intended here has to do with the training of persons specifically for dealing directly with people and their problems. Due once again to the scarcity of resources -- people and facilities -- in a boom area, the training of volunteers for work not otherwise being done or of professionals who wish to expand their capabilities may be an important element for some time in a boom community after the boom begins.

One of the key questions, of course, has to do with the source of trainees. A source that should be tapped immediately is local community residents, new to the community or not.

Some residents, e.g., housewives, will have been educated in fields preparing them for work in human services. Other residents may have a natural talent for leading or influencing other people in the community.

Others may simply be interested. Another source is to develop cooperative programs for students from universities who may wish to work as interns for a period of time as was done in Wyoming. The last source includes professionals who wish to expand or change their professional roles.

A second issue has to do with how training should be conducted. Although there are numerous techniques for training people, perhaps the most important consideration is a commitment on the part of community members that one means for dealing with the inevitable manpower shortages in the human services area is to train people for these roles. Funding from several sources is probably available if the community genuinely wishes to pursue this training.

#### Recommendation 7

The task force and its respective committees should consider the information on problems occurring during their boom periods, determine in which areas the manpower needs are most critical (where funding new or additional persons is not feasible) and develop a training program for meeting these needs. The training program might be funded by the state, through grants or contract monies and/or through industry participation.

#### (8) Evaluation

Evaluation is an important feature of any program because of the complexities of human service delivery. Evaluation is an attempt to determine if a program does what is intended and, if not, why not. Evaluation generally means that program elements must be measurable in some way such as the improvement of health,

reductions in illness or disability or improvements in cost/benefit ratios.

The importance of evaluation is to establish that the costs and effort invested in a program are worth the results. It can also aid practitioners and administrators in making decisions about where to invest their time and other resources in terms of the returns that can be expected. Evaluation will be called for in most cases where funds are made available from outside sources.

Probably the fundamental issue about evaluation is who is going to do it and who is going to pay for it. Some programs such as mental health have evaluation built into them. Others may be evaluated by staff or funding sources only in a general way such as counts of the number of clients served and overall program costs.

Probably the best way to begin evaluating the programs suggested here or any others is to begin with a good monitoring program and to consider individual programs in terms of the results of that information. Since a monitoring program has been initiated in the oil shale area by the C-b Shale Oil Project, the information gathered here can be combined with other more detailed information collected about each program such as staff size, client load, client response, and client and public evaluations of the services offered. It may be possible to utilize volunteer help from the community for part or all of this task.

#### Recommendation 8

An evaluation function should be developed through the task force and its human services committee to consider the results of program efforts and to assist personnel in making judgments about effective uses of their resources. Where an agency or group is already evaluating its programs, the result of such an effort could be combined and used to assist the task force in assessing the situation regarding overall social impacts and human services delivery and to determine where changes should be made.

### CHAPTER III

#### BOOMTOWN DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The central concerns of this report are social change and the related social problems that occur in areas facing rapid growth from energy development. The working hypothesis of the report is that predictable patterns of behavior are characteristic of boomtowns and that the expectations and expressive behavior of new and old residents will change in the new environment of the boomtown. The changes will vary depending on the attitudes each group or person has about how they should act in the new circumstances, their previous lifestyles and their traditional approaches to solving problems. A related consideration of this hypothesis is that by addressing the causes of problem behavior, the problems can be minimized or eliminated. The hypothesis is considered working because it can be used to develop understanding and address solutions to problems even where exact causes are unknown. As more is known about rapid growth, the data and the hypotheses will be clarified.

Change is the central theme of this report. The variables that affect change in boomtowns can be categorized in terms of the following relationships:

- (a) between various organizations and institutions;
- (b) between the physical environment and individuals;
- (c) between individuals and others in their immediate social environment.<sup>1</sup>

Each of these relationships can change and change is most radical when it occurs in a short period of time. The typical boomtown syndrome is an example of domino-type change in each of the three categories. For example, when a rural area that has traditionally experienced minimal growth is suddenly faced with a new power plant or mining operation, the relationships between local industry and local governmental bodies are changed. Lifestyles gradually

become more regulated. The advent of the work-force creates a sudden demand for housing and related facilities and services. The physical environment is altered with the appearance of new subdivisions and more competition for space and services on the roads, in restaurants, and throughout the community. The relationships change between people. What once may have been tolerated as erratic behavior may now be judged illegal. In addition to new demands for services and goods of all types, the traditional nature of social encounters will be altered.

There are a number of studies that describe the boom experience in a similar manner. However, statistical documentation of these impacts has only minimally been carried out. The evidence remains sketchy but does appear to show an increase of diorganization that, in many problem areas, is greater than an increase in population alone would otherwise indicate. The documentation will be discussed in a later section.

At this point, the evidence seems to indicate that although residents of the impact area look forward to the "boom" prior to the event, the actual experience is viewed as undesirable by many residents during the boom phase. However, this should be put in perspective. The old ways may not have been entirely satisfactory either, particularly in economically depressed areas. Also, the events following a "boom" are important. Single project "booms" may result in changed but stable communities where planning and management are properly organized. Multiple project "booms" over protracted periods may make planning and management extremely difficult. The most disruptive aspects of any "boom" period are the confusion about when and if a project or projects will go and the length of time from start-up to production. The difficult "booms" have the largest number of workers on site in the shortest periods of time.



#### A. Assumptions About Rapid Growth

The following assumptions are those generally made in analyzing the "boom" experience. They are presented here to acquaint the reader with the most important positions taken in regard to research and action on "boomtowns." All of these assumptions have not been substantiated although some supporting evidence is available for each of them.<sup>2</sup>

(1) The pace and magnitude of development strongly affects the type and magnitude of impact.

(2) Major impacts on individuals and communities occur during construction periods when in and out-migration is highest, workers are most transient, workers are least attached, housing is least available and demand for services and resources of all types is highest. The construction workforce which is generally itinerant is often a fragmented group of persons with little interest or concern about community life and few support mechanisms of their own.

(3) The wives of workers new to a community are often in difficult situations due to their isolation, boredom and resultant frustration.

(4) Confusion over dates for start-up and continuation of a project is one of the primary reasons why investment funds for housing and other facilities often are not available.

(5) Rapid growth, itself, (exceeding 5 to 8 percent per year) precludes effective management and frustrates the ability of local administrators and others in charge to develop necessary regulations and to enforce those regulations properly.

(6) Effective management of growth requires some outside assistance, whatever its form, due to the inability of local administrators to manage the massive changes taking place.

(7) The creation of a "boomtown" can be viewed as one form of the

urbanization process. However, the condensed time frame and rural tradition creates some particularly problematic differences in terms of preparation and planning efforts.

(8) Conflict is an inherent part of the boomtown process because of the numerous competing interests, the diverse histories of the various groups and the sudden impacts of growth and new residents upon an area.

(9) Isolation of housing developments and improperly planned or managed housing developments can lead to substantial problems of integrating newcomers into a community or into a positive atmosphere within the development itself.

(10) High absenteeism, turnover and lowered productivity rates may be generated in industrial workforces as a result of limited or poor housing, limited community facilities and the inability of newcomers to integrate into a community. Recruitment may be difficult for the same reasons.

(11) The position of elderly and fixed-income persons in a community is particularly difficult because of the increased costs associated with rapid growth, the limited supply of housing (especially low-income housing) and because the changes are more difficult for less adaptable persons to deal with.

(12) Women find employment opportunities to be rare in boom towns. Where jobs are available in traditionally male-oriented occupations, women are often faced with numerous difficulties such as overt discrimination and harassment on the job.

(13) The quality of life generally suffers in a boom community due to the inability of the local service sector to provide housing, health services, schooling, retail and urban services at the level and time necessary. These shortages are particularly pronounced at the front-end or initial stage of growth.

(14) The service sector in boomtowns generally does not meet the needs of the community for goods and services because capital investment is not available from the private sector and local government revenues are not available.

(15) The social aspects of boom problems are often ignored because of the immediacy of capital projects and because of the attitudes of many rural people that social problems are individual issues to be handled alone without outside assistance.

(16) Energy production in the country will be slowed considerably or made impossible by disruptive socio-economic impacts in developing areas.

(17) The lack of communication between and support for individuals in boomtowns is one of the major reasons why personal problems result.

(18) Social support is often lacking in migrating families unless those families travel together from place to place.

(19) Another focus of difficulty in "boomtowns"--especially for incumbent residents--is the stress upon persons who must adapt to unfamiliar patterns and large numbers of strangers without having learned adaptive techniques.

(20) Impacts from large projects are most problematic in low density areas.

(21) Impacts will be more pronounced where unemployment is low and the age structure of the population is proportionately younger or older than the 18-35 age bracket.

(22) Impacts will be strongly related to the number of new, unemployed persons entering an area.

## B. Rapid Growth Development Patterns

The assumptions stated above have been incorporated into Table III-1 which gives a typical sequence of events for boomtown development patterns. The table describes hypothetical events and is meant to provide a general picture not to predict actual circumstances.

The pre-construction period is often the period of greatest uncertainty. The construction phase is generally the most problematic because of the large numbers of people moving in and out of the area. Scarcities of all kinds are most prevalent during this time also because the area is in a transition from low population to higher population. The operations phase may see a return to a more stable community depending on subsequent development.

Table III-1

A Typical Boom Growth Sequence of Events <sup>3</sup>

Growth Related Events	Social Impacts	Industrial Phases	Industry Related Events
<p>Minimal impacts occur at this point. Most immigration is of limited duration. Activity is generally restricted to exploratory, environmental and plan-work.</p>	<p>Land speculation begins. Some expansion is experienced in the local economy. Rumors circulate regarding possible changes. Early citizen involvement takes place. Initial involvement is confusion over mass of details. Sophistication of local citizenry and administration increases.</p>	<p>I. Pre-Construction</p>	<p>Engineering plans drawn and management decisions made. Permit applications initiated. Preliminary announcements made. Impact and Mitigation planning started. Initial infrastructure and housing planned.</p>
<p>Workers and their families begin seeking housing, recreation and other goods and services. Many workers are itinerant and of single status leading to a demand for temporary housing. Mobile homes are a popular response to this need. The town(s) attempts to meet demands for infrastructure and services. If financing is available, capital construction begins. Annexation, zoning and variance requests proliferate and without stringent controls, sprawl results leading to inefficiencies and higher costs for public services. Secondary industry and business is increasingly visible. Services expand but generally demand outstrips supply in the construction period. Recreation opportunities are limited especially for young people and for others desiring indoor activities. The number, size and complexity of relationships of kinds--legal, social, economic, physical--increases.</p>	<p>The town begins to look like a city. Traffic is more congested. The pace of traffic and activity in the town is increased. The presence of the new industry or project is a predominant issue. Citizen participation groups may be active. Government-industry negotiations are underway regarding housing developments and permit applications. Prices escalate. Persons on fixed incomes including many elderly experience difficulty with escalating prices. Youth related crime increases. Burglary and assault increases. Alcohol is a major diversion for many workers and youths. Turnover of local officials is high unless wages remain competitive. Conflicts develop between old and new students. Medical personnel are recruited more intensely but not always found. Family and individual stress increases. Child abuse and other family problems also increase out of proportion to normal growth. A shift from reliance on personal to impersonal resources take place. Both the approach to problems and the kinds of problems change for old residents. The town is urbanized although the experience is more intense than urban areas because the town is not yet designed for the growth.</p>	<p>II. Construction</p>	<p>Construction crews arrive. Phasing of contractors and turnover of individual workers is experienced.</p>
<p>Relative to the number of industrial projects that are underway, the town continues to develop. The boom may take several new turns and the construction period impacts may be prolonged or repeated. Operations workers and their families look for permanent housing, especially single family residences. Temporary housing is converted or absorbed by more permanent residents. In single-"boom" areas, the rate of growth stabilizes. The town may return to a larger rural place or if secondary industry develops or the primary industry expands, the growth continues but at a more controlled pace. The town boundaries are expanded. The age structure is lowered and the education level slightly raised. Initial expansion of capital facilities is completed and other projects are begun. The tax base is larger and assessed valuation is higher if there are no jurisdiction mismatches. Land and housing values fluctuate relative to demand. The town is generally less isolated. Professionals in administration or service are more sophisticated. Personal relationships become more familiar.</p>	<p>Additional "booms" may result in high turnover in public jobs due to extended frustration or to public pressure on elected officials. Additional booms may also lead to increased social disorganization in the form of crime, alcoholism, child abuse and spouse abuse due to protracted periods of disruption for both old and new residents. A settled "boom" may, over time, work back to an equilibrium depending on the longevity of major local industry, the tax base and other employment factors. If planning and management is carried out properly, the town may be more organized and efficient, although less rural and traditional, and in some cases, perhaps less comfortable.</p>	<p>III. Operations</p>	<p>Construction crews begin phasing out. Operations crews arrive. The character of the workforce changes from itinerant construction to more permanent workers.</p>

## CHAPTER IV

### RAPID CHANGE AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

This chapter investigates the effects of rapid change on those people who are confronted with it. Understanding this issue is more complex than might initially be apparent. One of the reasons that such understanding is difficult lies in the generally complicated nature of human behavior. Neither healthy behavior nor problem behavior is well understood, although more effort has been aimed at understanding problem behavior than healthy approaches to life. The following chapter reflects that same information.

Understanding behavior in boomtowns may be easier than comprehending urban problems, for example, because the changes begin in a defined period of time due to a specific series of events, namely, resource development activities. However, once that much is known, the boom situation may be relatively more complex than other circumstances because so little is known about human reactions to rapid change. Another important aspect of this problem is that rapid change in one place may not be entirely comparable to that in another place. Too often, a given study looks at the boom experience as if what happens in one or two towns is comparable to what happens in all other places, or that the experience of people from different towns is similar. In other words, every place has a history and that history, although it may be influenced by a similar event or by the same national and regional events, may strongly influence the way that people in a given community see their problems and the ways that they come to deal with their problems. The cultural history of a community will dictate how people think about themselves, their problems and their successes and will be important in any attempts to deal with problem behavior.

As an example, Rifle has experienced alcoholism and many attempts have been made to deal with the problem in the past. At least one of those attempts failed, according to one community member who has been an inactive alcoholic for many years, because too much emphasis was put on the "fancy" location of alcoholics anonymous meeting places and too little on the true intent of the gathering. Not only was the chosen location too expensive, which depleted members' resources, but it was also too conspicuous. Many of the newer members were reluctant to attend meetings where they might be noticed and labeled as alcoholics to their detriment in the community. The AA group was then disbanded and the participants were forced to travel to other towns, to deal with the problem on their own or to return to drinking. With a problem such as alcoholism where initiating the cure is all important, future persons seeking help may be even more discouraged than they ordinarily would have been because of the distance to and their unfamiliarity with another town. Appropriate anonymity and a reasonable choice of location possibly would have created a number of cures that otherwise might not have happened or will happen only after other programs are successfully organized.

Keeping the important fact of local history and culture in mind when approaching problems such as those addressed in this report, the following section elaborates on a general model for understanding the relationship between rapid change and problem behavior in the oil shale area.

A. Understanding the Impacts of Rapid Change

The main intent of this section is to set forth a model that will assist persons living or working in communities in the oil shale area to understand changes underway in these communities. The section provides a starting point for looking at future changes so that resulting problems can be dealt with through planning and preparation. The model that follows will, of course, have



to be interpreted to be applicable to each community and to each individual although the general approach outlined here should make the tasks of problem-solving easier than they might otherwise have been.

The question addressed here is concerned primarily with the relationship between rapid growth and community and personal disorganization. However, any such discussion must also consider the broader facts of community organization and disorganization--factors that affect everyone's life and are inherent in all social change.

This section will consider three particular aspects of disorganization, namely, child abuse, spouse abuse and alcoholism.

These three areas were chosen in response to an interest on the part of local citizens who expressed the strong need to deal with these problems because these areas touch directly many other aspects of community life.

#### B. Social Organization and Disorganization

The issues of social and personal organization and disorganization, have been developed at length in many writings. One approach to understanding these terms is to consider that a community is organized when people expect other people to act in familiar ways and they do act as expected. Disorganization occurs when people's actions do not work any longer to solve their own or the community's problems and when their expectations of how they should act are not received with customary responses. Disorganization is common in places where things are changing quickly and where many different people are mixed together with different life styles and ideas about how they should behave.

#### C. A Social Impacts Model

Rapid growth generates a great deal of activity that affects people in different ways. In fact, a major hypothesis of this report considers that all individuals in a community will not react similarly to boom circumstances. It can be assumed that those persons who will be most affected by growth are



those who have the least personal and social resources on which to draw and who are most vulnerable at any given time to changes in their lives.

It may be useful at this point to develop a model describing the relationship between rapid growth and social impacts. Figure IV-1 indicates a sequence that is an attempt to describe the flow of events in rapid change circumstances. This model assumes that some major, local event will initiate the change. Such an event may be a water project, a mine or a processing plant.

Traditional relationships are altered at the local level, such as the redistribution of power that occurs when new persons move into and settle in the community. National and regional developments may precipitate major, local events and may increase or decrease a project's uncertainty. Changes in the community force persons to deal with the new circumstances however they can. The adaptation required of persons creates stress proportionately, it is assumed, relative to the magnitude of change experienced and to each person's resources and living conditions.

Some people recognize their inability to cope with the circumstances and soon turn to formal support services. If support services are available and effective, these people will learn to deal with the change by accomodating their old ways to the new ways, by leaving, by learning and adopting the new ways or, if these adaptations are not possible for some reason, by balancing the new and old ways and learning to live with the frustration.

Some people deal with changing circumstances by making decisions about how they will adapt on their own initiative. It may be also that some people can adapt initially, but under conditions or prolonged change, will need some assistance or will turn to undesirable outlets for their frustration. Depending on what people have learned about managing their frustrations, those who cannot adapt may take their frustrations out on themselves, becoming depressed and anxious, or they may turn to alcohol or drugs. If they take out their

Local Change Event  
Uncertainty Affects  
Local Situation

Traditional Relationships and Power Distributions are altered  
Change may create Unmanageable Events at times

National and regional trends may may strongly affect local events. Trends may be related to the economy, communication, transportation, urbanization, etc.

# HYPOTHETICAL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS LEADING TO SOCIAL IMPACTS IN BOOM GROWTH SITUATIONS

Figure IV-1

Changing circumstances require people to adapt creating stress proportionately with changes underway and their living conditions

People are affected differently by change according to age, length of residence, type of employment, unemployment, etc.

Those able to adapt, do so depending on personal histories, resources available, and applicability of those resources to changing events. Some may require more assistance

Those unable to adapt become frustrated and turn to available support from family, friends or professional assistance

If help is unavailable, individuals may leave or turn to negative behavior as solutions

Efficient support services can reduce over-all problems but continued change may lead to repeated levels of high frustration

Continued booms prolong stress in the community. For some individuals, unrelieved stress may result in frustration even though they previously had adapted to the change.

Some individuals transfer frustration to other family members, to the community or take it out on themselves depending considerably on how they have previously learned to deal with problems. The results may be spouse abuse, substance abuse, criminal activity or emotional disorder. This pattern can be reversed with the proper assistance.

Some individuals adapt by accommodating themselves and their old ways to the new ways

Due to disruption and stress, some community members, old or new, leave to find the old ways or more comfortable circumstances

Some adapt through assimilation, i.e., they learn and adopt the new ways, or, e.g., sell out to a larger organization

Some members of the community stay on, maintaining the old ways as long as possible, balancing the conflict and frustration as well as possible although at times they may turn to dysfunctional behavior

As times change, entire shifts may take place with the new ways becoming positively or negatively settled patterns unless

frustrations on others, they may be involved in spouse abuse, child abuse or illegal activity. If preventive and interventive programs are available, any part of this process may be corrected.

D. Defining the Problem Areas

This section provides a review of the problem behaviors that are the subjects of focus in this report. Each of them has a different nature, but each of them also has common aspects.

(1) An inability or unwillingness on the part of the individual to understand or accept problem behavior as a problem;

(2) An inability to see or understand a positive solution to one's solution.

(3) An inability to take the steps necessary to develop a solution;

(4) An inability to act in alternative ways once a solution is known;

(5) The unavailability of alternatives for dealing with frustration or difficulty of acting in alternative ways given one's circumstances.

(6) The feeling that cultural restrictions force one to act initially and continue acting in a problematic manner.

The following sections briefly describe each of the three problem areas to be investigated.

(1) Spouse Abuse

This problem area, also labeled family violence, has been studied from the point of view of battered women, although violent patterns of behavior in relationships can and do occur when men abuse women, women abuse men, or both partners engage in violent behavior. In many cases, women are particularly vulnerable because of their dependent status, particularly when children are involved.

A 1978 report entitled Colorado's Battered Women: The Hidden Victim

defines the term "battered woman" in the following paragraph:

The term battered women, as used by most people, refers to a woman who is physically abused by her husband or lover on a recurring basis. Although mental abuse is an important component of the battering situation, it is difficult to document. A black eye or a stab wound is much easier to identify by someone arriving after the incident than is humiliation or degradation. For the Colorado Balance-of-State Survey, a battered woman was defined as a woman who has been physically abused on two more more occasions by the male with whom she is intimate. Persistent mental abuse should be included if there is the threat of violence or if the resulting emotional trauma is of such a degree as to alter her behavior adversely.<sup>1</sup>

Less information is available on violence directed toward the male in relationships. However, it is known that the number of murders committed is almost equally divided in terms of the sex of the partners although evidence indicates that women more frequently act out of self-defense than men.

The term family violence may be most useful for describing many of the problems considered in this report because of the emphasis taken here on dealing with the overall consequences of boom growth. The family in America is undergoing change and from some perspectives it is in trouble. It is not established whether modern families are more violent than they were historically, although there is considerable evidence to indicate that people are more aware of the causes and consequences of injustice now and that there is also less tolerance socially and legally for the perpetrators of violence. It is also important to note here that family violence rarely involves only the spouse or only the child but generally involves all family members at some time or another. An interesting example was given by a professional in the social services field who indicated that husbands with a tendency to abuse their wives will be particularly likely to do so when the wife is pregnant.

Another example of the American family's crises is divorce, which does seem to be more common in boom communities than in other stable, rural commu-

ities as the next chapter will indicate. For this reason, the recommendations given in the last chapter of this report emphasize the need to take a problem-solving approach to maintaining the stability of the family unit and to minimizing the potential violence between family members. Several approaches are available here including family planning and classes in parenting as well as treatment for those who have been abusers.

## (2) Child Abuse

Another form of family violence that has recently become the focus of much public concern is child abuse. Child abuse or child battering is defined in the following quote from Kempe and Helfer, two of the authors who helped bring the problem to national attention. The battered child is defined as:

Any child who received non-accidental physical injury (or injuries) as a result of acts (or omissions) on the part of his parents or guardians.<sup>2</sup>

The following three paragraphs are excerpted from two other authors under the caption: A Summary of the Psychodynamics of Child Abuse.

Parents who physically abuse their babies and children come from all walks of life and all socioeconomic levels. There is no specific psychiatric diagnosis which encompasses the personalities and behavior of all of them. They share, however, a common pattern of parent-child relationships or style of child-rearing characterized by a high demand for the child to perform so as to gratify the parents, and by the use of severe physical punishment to ensure the child's proper behavior. Abusive parents also show an unusually high vulnerability to criticism, disinterest or abandonment by the spouse or other important person, or to anything that lowers their already inadequate self-esteem. Such events create a crisis of unmet needs in the parent, who then turns to the child with exaggerated demands for gratification. The child is often unable to meet such parental expectation and is punished excessively.

Both this pattern of a demanding, aggressive behavior toward the child, and the crises of emotional deprivation which trigger the pattern of abuse, stem directly from the parents' own childhood experience and learning. Abusive parents were raised in a similar system, i.e., were expected to perform well, to gratify parental needs very early in life, and then were criticized, punished and often abused for failure to do so. They felt their own needs were

neither met nor adequately considered; rather, they had to orient toward parental expectation and develop an almost intuitive understanding of what would satisfy the parents and prevent severe punishment. (It should be emphasized that while these factors are not abnormal or unusual in themselves, the degree to which they are expressed is distinctly excessive.)

These childhood experiences are profound and provide lasting imprints which are revealed in the way the adults feel about themselves and their children. Abusive parents have no basic, firm cushion of self-esteem or awareness of being loved and valuable to carry them through periods of stress. Instead, they are in constant need of reassurance. They are inwardly shattered by anything that indicates poor performance resulting in disapproval from their spouse, relatives, employer, or any other person significant in their lives. In such a crisis of insecurity, they repeat what they learned in childhood about how parents behave and they turn to their own infant or child for the nurturing and reassurance they so sorely need to restore this sense of self-esteem.<sup>3</sup>

A National Institute of Mental Health study of child abuse and neglect programs across the country reported in a similar statement that: "Almost universally, program staff reports that the abusive parents known to them were abused, raised in foster homes, or lived in an atmosphere characterized by harsh criticism and lack of support and nurturance."<sup>4</sup>

A number of cases of child abuse have recently been reported in the Rifle and Meeker area. The comment has also been made by a number of people that the most severe cases to date have involved long-settled families and not new residents. Of course, this balance will change as more persons move to the area and the proportions of old and new residents are changed. The reported occurrence of child abuse would indicate, as commonly occurs, that other cases of abuse may be unreported. Also, as the following chapter, indicates, child abuse apparently does occur with a high frequency in boom areas. These facts point to the need for the best possible preventive action programs that can be devised. An attempt to spell out such programs is made in the final chapter. It is important to indicate here that there is a legal requirement for certain professionals to report abuse cases and that



other persons reporting abuse are immune if they act in good faith. The following quote is taken from a pamphlet (reprinted in its entirety in the appendix) distributed by the Colorado Department of Social Services.

Abused and neglected children may suffer lifelong physical or emotional injury. Others may die. Unless every Colorado citizen recognizes his responsibility to report any suspected case of child abuse or neglect, many children will continue to suffer. If a report of suspected child abuse or neglect is made in good faith, the person making the report is immune from civil or criminal prosecution. The 1975 Colorado Child Protection Act mandates several professionals, including doctors and social workers, to report child abuse or neglect to a local county social service department, sheriff, or the police. However, any concerned citizen is encouraged to report any suspected case of child abuse or neglect. Of the 1,676 cases of child abuse and neglect filed in Colorado in 1975, 130 reports were made by persons not mandated to report by law. They included firemen, beauty operators, bartenders, school bus drivers, and shop owners.

Help break the vicious cycle of child abuse and neglect now. If you are overwhelmed with the stress of family life or know someone who is, call your nearest county social service department or a Colorado child abuse hotline number, listed in the brochure.<sup>5</sup>

### (3) Substance Abuse

In this report, the term substance abuse refers primarily to alcoholism, although drug dependency will be treated peripherally in the data chapter.

Lantz, et al,<sup>6</sup> in discussing alcoholism indicates that the concept has gone through several stages since the prohibition era in America. Originally considered a moral problem, the condition was next seen as a disease. Because of the complexities involved in studying and treating the problem, the idea that alcoholism is a disease that has certain specific causes has not held up well. Alcoholism is now more frequently seen as a problem with multiple causes that must each be addressed if overall preventive efforts are to be successful.

The following excerpts reiterate this point and define the term alcoholism more specifically.<sup>7</sup>

Most people, when they speak of the problems of alcohol, are thinking primarily of alcoholism. The term "alcoholism" is an elusive one that defies clear-cut, generally acceptable definition. As more and more is understood about the causes and forms of pathological drinking, it is apparent that the term "alcoholism" encompasses pathological behavioral syndromes associated with alcohol use. If it were not semantically awkward, it would be more appropriate to speak of alcoholisms rather than alcoholism, for it has become recognized that the term "alcoholism" has been used to describe a number of quite distinct disorders whose major common characteristic is the pathological seeking for and reacting to the effects of alcohol on nervous system.

For purposes of clarification, the typology of alcoholism will be considered in terms of addictive and nonaddictive pathological drinking.<sup>9</sup> Alcoholism, or pathological drinking, can be defined operationally as the use of alcoholic beverages to the extent that it repeatedly "exceeds customary dietary use or ordinary compliance with the social drinking of the community, and interferes with the drinker's health, interpersonal relations, or economic functioning."<sup>10</sup> Associated with this condition is a state of stress, discontent, or inner tension, the origin of which may be physiological, psychological, or social, or a blending of all three. Alcohol is used to relieve these discomforts.

...Alcohol addiction may be defined as a condition in which the drinking of alcoholic beverages becomes persistent, repetitive, uncontrollable, and progressively destructive of the psychological, social, and sometimes physiological functioning of the individual. It runs its episodic course with complete indifference to the logic or reality of the normal life situation or basic social responsibilities. For most addictive drinkers, the condition develops only after years of exposure to relatively high levels of alcohol concentration...

The nonaddictive alcoholic seems to be primarily concerned with achieving a limited level of alcohol-induced oblivion from reality and often with maintaining a state of alcohol-induced euphoria for a convenient period of time. The addictive alcoholic strives for a peak intensity of effect from alcohol; the nonaddictive alcoholic, on the other hand, seeks a plateau at much lower levels of alcohol concentration. The nonaddictive alcoholic not only can control his drinking, but often he will plan it quite carefully in order to attain the most desirable combination of effect and duration within the limits of resources for drinking and available time. He is also able to adapt his drinking practices--apparently without severe difficulty--to variations in his living conditions.

Drug abuse is more difficult to define because of the nature of psychic dependence as the following quotes indicate.



Currently, various substitute terms such as "drug dependency" or "drug abuse" are widely used by experts, but even these terms are unsatisfactory, for, if physical dependence is not involved, the matter of dependency or abuse is very often a value judgment. We shall use the term "addiction" to refer to use of drugs that produce physical dependence and "drug use" when other drugs are involved, leaving for empirical determination the extent to which psychic dependence or craving is entailed.

What we might call the "classical" concept of drug addiction involves both the generation of such pleasant effects as to make the drug a source of preoccupation and craving and the development of physiological dependence on the drug after it has been used for some time. The opiates epitomize addicting power based on initial euphoria and subsequent physical dependence. This dependence is closely linked with "tolerance," the ability of the body to adapt progressive increases in the amount of the drug that can safely be taken. Such increases are not only tolerable, however; they are required if the drug is to have an effect. Physiological processes eventually adjust to high doses, and once stabilization is reached, an acute illness known as the "abstinence syndrome" results from the absence of the drug.

Certain types of drugs induce tolerance and physical dependence as well as psychological craving; others produce tolerance without physical dependence or craving without tolerance; and still others produce neither physical dependence nor craving, yet may be sought for their psychic effects. The characteristics of drug action depend on the chemical structure of the drug, on the amount of drug administered (and sometimes on the route of administration--e.g., oral, subcutaneous, or intravenous), and on the social definitions and the circumstances of the situation in which the drug is used. In large enough doses, chemical effects tend to override the influence of social circumstances. Even for relatively modest doses, drugs differ in their effects, but the differences are often quite subtle.<sup>11</sup>

The following chapter details the findings related to these problem areas. The focus of the research is, of course, rapid growth in the oil shale area and in other boom areas.

CHAPTER V  
PROBLEM INCIDENCE IN THE OIL SHALE AREA  
AND OTHER RAPID GROWTH AREAS

A knowledge of other boom communities and a close watch of local conditions are necessary in comprehending and planning for the increased need for human services caused by rapid growth. This Chapter provides information gathered from many sources to assist service providers and interested citizens with examples of occurrences in other boomtowns as well as data for Rifle-Meeker area.

A. Methodology of Data Collection

Information on other boomtowns is compiled here taken from recent literature attempting to document and describe social impacts of rapid growth on rural communities. Data from these studies are summarized in this chapter.

State and local agencies were surveyed to obtain data on social impacts in the Rifle-Meeker area. Although service providers such as physicians, lawyers and clergymen were not contacted, information was collected from twenty-six organizations including sheriff and police departments, hospitals, a women's resource center, detoxification clinics, probation and parole officers, court clerks, the State Departments of Health, Revenue, Highways and social service and mental health agencies. Information was collected from the agencies primarily as they reported it. In some cases where data were not readily available, actual caseload counts were made. Interpretations and comparisons between counties based on this data should be made in light of the inconsistencies that may exist in the information.

Data were assembled for Garfield and Rio Blanco counties and, where possible, specific information was gathered for the cities of Rifle and Meeker. Information in some cases is included for the city of Craig and Moffat County for comparative purposes. While Rifle and Meeker are just beginning to experience population growth related to energy development, Craig has already experienced a boom.

Although these studies provide data on social impacts, approaches to its collection have not been universal and some of the information has been criticized for inaccuracies. Uncertain data makes forecasts of social impacts unreliable, although trends are becoming clear.

Due to rapid population growth the data are presented where possible as rates or percentages of the total population so that comparisons may be made with previous years. Appendix A-1 gives the population figures used in the calculations.

## B. Family Disturbances

Some studies indicate that rapid growth may lead to a breakdown in family relationships. For example, Gillette, Wyoming which experienced a 101 percent increase in population from 1960 to 1970 due to an oil boom, was described as "equal parts of alcoholism, accidents, absenteeism, divorce and delinquency".<sup>1</sup>

### 1. Divorce Rates

Eldean Kohrs, a clinical psychologist who worked in Gillette, showed the rate of divorce per 1,000 population was greater for Campbell County, where Gillette was located, than for two other no growth counties in 1970. Even more recently, the rapidly growing, Carbon County and Sweetwater County show greater rates of divorce per 1,000 population than other counties with slower growth rates.<sup>2</sup>

Rio Blanco, Garfield and Moffat Counties all show a rising divorce rate since 1970, before rapid growth began. (See Appendix A-2) Because the State figures show a rising divorce rate, this data probably reflects a national rather than local trend.

### 2. Spouse Abuse

Because spouse abuse is one of the most underreported social problems, statistics

describing the incidence of this form of abuse are not widely available, particularly for boom towns. However, a newspaper article about women in Jeffrey City, a company-owned mining town in Wyoming, states that although there are many families with a variety of problems, there apparently isn't much wife beating.<sup>3</sup>

Nevertheless, reports of wife abuse in Colorado do appear to be higher in some rapid growth counties according to a 1977 study conducted by the Virginia Neal Blue Center of Colorado, Inc., (See Appendix A-3)

Moffat County has one of the highest ratios of reported cases of battered women. Yet it is difficult to determine if this is the result of rapid growth, because there is no data for years before growth took place. Routt County also shows a high rate of reporting as well as rapid growth. Lake County has a high rate of reporting, but hardly any growth as a county although Leadville, in the county, has been a mining boomtown and is still a mining community. Nevertheless, there must be other factors than rapid growth to explain why Garfield County grew 27 percent but only had a rate of 2.8-3.5 reports per 1,000 while Bent and Las Animas County experienced little or no growth but had higher reported rates. Perhaps, in addition to boom areas, abuse is higher in counties with low family incomes than in more affluent counties.

The Virginia Neal Blue Center in Glenwood Springs reported 12 battered clients from January to June, 1978, from Garfield County. Three of the 12 were from the Rifle area. Mollie Hoffarth, director of the center, has found that most of the battered women come from low-income families. The few who come from families with incomes in the \$15,000 to \$25,000 range usually are wage earners as well as their mates. The staff at the center in Glenwood Springs state that overcrowded trailer parks, isolation, the financial and emotional dependence of the woman, alcohol and drugs (especially marijuana) seem to be breeders of the battering situation.

The Sopris Mental Health Center reported that a total number of four cases of spouse abuse were a part of clients diagnoses from February 15, to December 1, 1978. The counselor at the clinic in Rifle stated that most of the women he sees who are battered originally came to see him for other reasons such as general emotional disorders.

The Rifle Police Department had three reports of spouse abuse in 1976, six reports in 1977, and two reports through October, 1978 of family disturbances, not including reports of child abuse and neglect (Table V-1 ).

TABLE V-1  
INCIDENCE OF BATTERED WOMEN IN RIFLE

Agency Reporting	1976	1977	1978
Reports of Family Disturbance, Rifle P.D.	3	6	2
Battered clients served at Virginia Neal Blue Center			3
Battered women as clients of Sopris Mental Health Clinic			4*

\*February 1, 1978 - December 1, 1978

SOURCES: Data taken from Rifle P.D., Virginia Neal Blue Center and Sopris Mental Health Clinics.

Meeker and Rio Blanco County were not included in the Virginia Neal Blue study in 1977. In fact, very little information exists regarding the incidence of spouse abuse in Meeker or the county. Meeker police data does not include family violence as a separate category for reporting information. The mental health counselor in Meeker states that during the two-month period from October to November 1978 (which had a typical caseload) eleven (57.8 percent) out of a total of 19 clients counseled experienced violence in their family relationships. The violence involved battered husbands as well as wives. <sup>5</sup>

### 3. Child Abuse

According to available boomtown literature, child abuse appears to increase in rapid growth circumstances. Child abuse and neglect are evident in Wyoming boomtowns.

The previously mentioned newspaper article, "Women Face Boomtown Isolation," indicates that neglect of children turns out to be more of a problem than spouse abuse in Jeffrey City, Wyoming.<sup>6</sup> The abuse rate in boom areas is documented by statistics from the Denver Research Institute, which collects official reports nationally on child abuse and neglect. Those counties experiencing the highest rates of growth tend to have high rates of child abuse and neglect reports. The most significant example is Campbell County which had a 66 percent growth rate from 1970 to 1977 and a rate of abuse and neglect reports of 4.5 per 1,000 people in 1977, over twice that of the other counties shown in Appendix A3. However, the trend is not entirely clear as the rates for lower growth counties are also high in some instances.

In 1976, a study was conducted in Craig focusing on mental health and human service caseloads in an attempt to determine the actual increase of reported incidents in several problem areas. Under the problem category, "Family Disturbances" the study showed a 352 percent increase of reported incidents or complaints per month from 1973-1976. Child abuse and neglect reports increased 130%, child behavior problems 1,000 percent.

By law in Colorado, several professionals, including doctors and social workers, are required to report child abuse or neglect to local social service, sheriff or police departments.

In 1976, only six child abuse cases were reported in Moffat County. By 1977, there was an increase to 34 reported cases and by October of 1978, 50 reports had already been made. A comparison of statistics from other counties in the

state with roughly the same population as Moffat County, shows a much lower rate of reporting in the other counties. The rate of suspected child abuse in Garfield County is lower than counties with a comparable population (see appendix A-5). However, it is impossible to tell from this data if just the reporting is lower or if there are actually fewer abused and neglected children.

The county Social Service Department is the agency most likely to handle abused and neglected children. An analysis of the average monthly child welfare caseload in Garfield County shows a steady increase of these cases from 1975 to 1977 (Table V-2).

TABLE V-2  
AVERAGE MONTHLY CHILD WELFARE CASELOAD  
GARFIELD COUNTY

	May-Dec. Average 1975	1976	1977	Jan.-Oct. Average 1978
New Day Care Licenses	1.1	5.2	6.1	14.5
Ongoing Day Care Licenses	14.1	15.5	19.2	19
Custody Reports	1.4	3.0	6.7	3.0
Foster Homes	15	12.6	10.9	12.2
Children in Foster Placement	21.4	20.8	21.4	25.5
Protective Service Referrals	0	2.4	15.1	19.2
Non-placement Child Cases	14.8	14.3	28.3	30.4
Adoption Cases	5	8.5	7.5	6.5
Prospective Foster Homes	0	0	1.3	1.0
C.W. Service Cases	.6	0	0	0

SOURCE: Garfield County Department of Social Services



The child welfare caseworker in Garfield County indicated that the intensity of the cases increased in 1978. The caseworker working with youth-in-conflict spends two-thirds of his time in Rifle. The caseworker felt the disturbances were occurring in a lot of the old established families.<sup>8</sup>

The reporting rate of child abuse in Rio Blanco County is lower than the rate for the state, yet slightly higher than other counties that had similar populations in 1977 (see Appendix A-5.)

The Department of Social Services in Meeker reported that three children in the Meeker area were being monitored as suspected neglect or abuse cases during the period January to November, 1978. Eight children are in foster homes, six of whom are in voluntary custody. (See Table IV-3.)

Data from previous years are unavailable. A social worker in Rio Blanco County indicated she was experiencing an increase in caseload in all areas except adult homemaker services and cases involving old age pension (OAP). The case worker did not feel that the increased reports of child abuse and neglect are related to energy development in the area but are results of an older problem that has only recently surfaced.<sup>8</sup>

The Social Service Department in Rio Blanco County is not providing as much financial assistance as in the past because of increased employment opportunities. However, increases in the purchase of food stamps occur whenever large numbers of workers are laid off.

Although this data seems to indicate that child abuse and neglect reporting increases in rapidly growing communities, it should be made clear that: not all cases of child abuse are reported; the number of staff available to deal with this problem tends to influence the amount of reporting; differences in reporting can occur according to the ways people define child abuse and neglect; and overall there is a general reluctance to report abuse.



TABLE V-3  
SOCIAL SERVICE CASELOAD IN  
RIO BLANCO COUNTY JAN-NOV 1978

Type of Case	Number and Description
Income only daycare	2 (average/month)
Aid to dependant children (ADC)	6 (new cases in 1978)
Foster homes	3 (new cases in 1978)
Custody investigations	1
Protective services	6 (all new children)
Foster care	8 (2 in residential care)
Adult homemaker services	10
Day Care licenses	16 (11 in Meeker)
Adoptive services	1

Source: Rio Blanco County Department of Social Services

### C. Juvenile Problems and Dropout Rates

In his study of Gillette, Eldean Kohrs states that rapid growth plagues school administrators and teachers with unfamiliar problems as they move from a stable school environment to rapid growth conditions. Because of frequent confrontations with school personnel and high employment opportunities, many students leave school for work rather than continue with an education unrelated to employment trends. Kohrs' study showed that the dropout rate for high growth Campbell County far exceeded that in Carbon, Goshen and the State of Wyoming as a whole during the period of this study.<sup>10</sup> (1969, 1970 and 1971.)

Statistics of dropout rates in Rifle and Meeker schools are not conclusive. Rifle's dropout rate increased during the 1977-78 school year over the previous year, yet it still is not as high as earlier years. Meeker has had a lower dropout rate than the state. However, the dropout rate in Craig increased significantly in the 1974-75 school year, the year the town began to grow (see table IV-4.)

Statistics from the Rifle Police Department show a large increase in the number of cases involving juveniles in 1978. The increases in juvenile crime occurred in the categories of theft, drugs, criminal trespass and runaways (see

TABLE V-4  
SECONDARY DROPOUT RATES\*

School	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Rifle Senior High	12.3	21.3	11.4	5.7	18.0
Meeker Senior High	1.1	1.7	5.6	6.3	0
Craig Senior High	2.1	13.0	9.2	7.0	11.0
State High School Totals	4.8	8.5	7.8	9.3	9.8

\*Dropout rates are computed as a percent of October school enrollments Grades 10-12. The method of reporting drop-out rates prior to the 1975-76 school year included junior high dropouts

Source: Colorado Department of Education

Statistics from the Rifle Police Department show a large increase in the number of cases involving juveniles in 1978. The increases in juvenile crime occurred in the categories of theft, drugs, criminal trespass and runaways (see Appendix A-6.)

Although the Meeker Police Department didn't have a breakdown on types of juvenile crime, they did show an increase in reports of runaways from 1972 to 1978, although in 1972 and 1973, there were no reported runaways. The greatest increase in reports occurred in 1976. By 1978, eleven were reported. However, the rate for 1977 and 1978 is very similar (see Table V-5.)

TABLE V-5  
JUVENILE CASES IN RIFLE AND MEEKER

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Total Juvenile Cases Reported-Rifle			95	95	160
Runaways Reported-Meeker	1	2	7	11	11
Runaways Reported to Rio Blanco Sheriff	2	5	4	12	12*

\* Through Nov. 12, 1978

Source: Rifle Police Chief, Meeker Police Chief, Rio Blanco Sheriff

#### D. Substance

Previous studies indicate alcohol abuse in boom areas is high. However, there is no single indicator documenting overall rates of alcoholism. Alcohol usage can in part be determined by looking at alcohol related crimes, cases of D.W.I. (driving while intoxicated), and the amount of alcohol sales in a given area.

The Kohrs' study shows that charges of public drunkenness in Campbell County, Wyoming were twice that of Carbon and Goshen Counties in 1970. The population of Campbell County grew 121 percent from 1960 to 1970. In 1973, the counties referenced as "high growth counties" -- Campbell, Carbon, and Sweetwater -- also showed greater numbers of alcohol related charges.

The study also shows that total dollar liquor sales grew 32 percent in Campbell county, only 6 percent in Carbon and 5 percent in Goshen from 1968 to 1970.<sup>11</sup>

Craig, Colorado also shows an increase in alcohol related incidents corresponding to its most recent boom. In their study of Craig, McKeown and Lantz indicate an increase of 623% in the total number of cases or reports of alcohol incidents in hospital, law enforcement and mental health records when the population grew 43% from 1973 to 1976.<sup>12</sup>

Case studies of Hayden, Craig, Rangely and Carbondale, Colorado were prepared for the National Institute on Drug Abuse in June 1978. Each of these four communities are undergoing or have experienced rapid growth. Using only statistics of alcohol related arrests and hospital admissions, studies of Hayden and Craig showed an increase in total cases. Although hospital admissions were not available for Carbondale, alcohol related arrests have increased 233 percent from 1973 to 1977, while there was only a 57% increase in Carbondale's population during the same period. The report states that D.W.I. arrests tripled between 1972 and 1977 in Carbondale. Rangely Police had no records

of criminal activity before 1977, however, in 1977, 50 percent of all crimes recorded were alcohol offenses. Alcohol related hospital admissions appear to have decreased significantly in Craig for the year 1977, due to the opening of the detoxification center in Craig in 1977.<sup>9</sup>

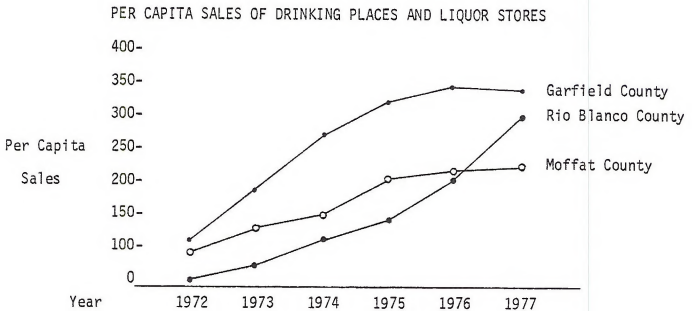
Traditionally, the number of liquor licenses per 1,000 population has been higher in Garfield, Rio Blanco and Moffat County than for the State of Colorado as a whole (see Appendix A-7.) Data on the number of liquor licenses in Craig, Meeker and Rifle before 1977 is not available. However, as would be expected, for the years 1977 and 1978, the rate of liquor licenses per 1,000 population is greater in each of those communities than it is for the counties in which they are located.

Data on alcohol-related retail sales were only available at the county level. Although these statistics do not include all liquor sold in the county (some drug and grocery stores are licensed to sell liquor), they do give an indication of increases in sales over the last five years.

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categorizes businesses by type. The categories of business which primarily sell alcohol are listed in Appendix A-8 indicating alcohol sales in the three counties over the past few years. Garfield and Rio Blanco counties show the greatest per capita liquor sales, especially in the most significant categories of drinking places and liquor stores. The increase is understandable in Garfield County considering population growth in Glenwood and Carbondale. Yet it is puzzling why Rio Blanco County experienced such a large increase while Moffat County, the most rapidly growing county, shows a lower percentage increase in total sales and per capita sales.

Trends in drug use are difficult to document. Consequently, little data exists recording incidence of drug abuse in boomtowns. The studies available on drug use in boomtowns were done in conjunction with the above mentioned studies on alcohol abuse in Hayden, Craig, Rangely and Carbondale. In those four

FIGURE V-1



communities, it was generally found that marijuana use was prevalent, particularly among younger people and new arrivals. Statistics available in the study show a decrease in the number of drug related offenses in recent years. It is unclear exactly how these statistics should be interpreted due to recent changes in drug laws that have affected both record keeping and the number of arrests. Changes in use patterns, especially from drugs to alcohol, may also be occurring locally and nationally.

Although marijuana was found to be the most widely used drug, the study also showed that cocaine, PCP (a horse tranquilizer), amphetamines and barbituates were used. Mental health counselors and hospital records also indicated abuse of prescription drugs such as Valium and Librium.<sup>14</sup>

Police statistics give the clearest indication of substance abuse. Information from the Rifle Police Department shows significant increases from 1976 to 1978 in reported incidences of driving under the influence (D.U.I.) and disorderly conduct.

TABLE V- 6  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE RELATED STATISTICS -- RIFLE

	1976	1977	1978
Clients at Detox Center (Jan. - Nov. 22, 1978)			11
Total Clients at Sopris Mental Health Center with Alcohol & Drug Problems from Rifle* Feb. 15-Dec. 1, 1978			26
Rifle Police Statistics (1978 figures from Jan.-Nov. 22, 1978 only)			
Arrests:			
Possession of Drugs	2	5	19
DUI	31	31	61
DWI	1	2	7
Liquor Law Violation		2	
Open Container	1	2	1
Consumption by Minor	3	1	5
Protective Custody	7	11	4
Disorderly Conduct	15	10	84
Reports:			
Possession of Drugs	7	15	15
DUI	31	27	56
DWI	1		18
Liquor Laws	1	12	
Open Container	1		5
Intoxicated Minor	12	5	7
Disorderly Conduct	18	15	70
Drunk Pedestrian	2		
Protective Custody	7	10	2
TOTALS*	140	148	391

\*Totals refer to cases recorded which may count the same person more than once.

SOURCES: Mountain Rivers Detox, Sopris Mental Health Clinics, Rifle Police

Records of substance abuse from Meeker also show a high number of cases involving alcohol, although the Chief of Police in Meeker indicated that the type of drugs being found are more serious, e.g., cocaine and PCP angel dust. Reports of DUI and Disorderly Conduct in Meeker show the greatest increases since 1972. (Table IV-7).

TABLE V- 7  
SUBSTANCE ABUSE RELATED STATISTICS--MEEKER

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Clients at Craig Detox Center (Rio Blanco County)						8 (Oct-Dec)	22 (Jan-Oct)
Clients in Meeker at Sopris Mental Health Clinic for Oct - Nov 1978							
Have Alcohol Problems							7
Active Drug Users							5
Police Statistics -- Meeker							
Crimes Reported							
Narcotics	1	0	3	6	5	10	5
DUI	3	4	10	30	13	24	24
Liquor Laws	0	0	3	2	6	5	7
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	3	10	6	8	15
TOTALS	4	6	16	48	30	55	85

SOURCES: Fellowship House, Detox Center, Sopris Mental Health Clinic,  
Meeker Police

\*Totals indicate cases recorded rather than people

Other statistics available on a county-wide basis relating to substance abuse are deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, alcohol related fatal crashes, DUI adjudications and alcohol and drug-related admissions to mental health clinics in the state. The statistics compiled to date do not show any increases that would help explain the relationship between rapid growth and alcohol related problems. Tables presenting this data may be found in Appendix A-9 through A-12. Continued monitoring of these statistics could help to characterize the seriousness of alcohol abuse in the counties with or without rapid growth.



#### E. Mental Health

Studies of mental health problems in "boomtowns" indicate large increases in this category. The Mental Health Clinic in Craig experienced a jump from 40 clients in 1976 to 120 clients in April, 1978, according to a Denver Post article.<sup>15</sup> The Mckeown-Lantz study showed that the incidence of emotional disorders (suicides, mental disorder referrals to police, caseload diagnoses from the mental health clinic and psychiatric hospital admissions) climbed 45 percent from 1973 to 1976.

The report also stated, "In Rock Springs (Sweetwater County), Wyoming, the population doubled during the first four years of rapid growth. In the same period, referrals to the county mental health clinic increased 900 percent, or seven times the amount expected with a constant rate of admission. The Gillette, Wyoming clinic experienced a caseload growth of about three times the normal rate."<sup>16</sup>

Yet, statistics of admissions to mental health clinics by county of residence in the Rifle-Meeker area do not indicate any substantial increase in caseload in fiscal years 1976-77 and 1977-78.

Discussions with mental health clinic personnel in Rifle and Meeker provided some insight into the types of problems occurring. A staff member in Rifle felt that about 90 percent of his clients came to him because they were having problems in their relationships with other people.<sup>17</sup> Most of his clients had incomes less than \$13,000. Table IV- 8 shows that general emotional disorders were the most frequent problems of clients at the Sopris Mental Health Clinic in Rifle.

The mental health counselor in Meeker felt his clients had a general mix of mental health problems similar to the national average. He felt the newcomers tended to have more problems because they didn't have a social network to fall back on when they needed emotional support. None of his clients who are new to the community within the last three years had psychotic disorders.



TABLE V- 8

RIFLE STATISTICS ON CASE CONTACTS  
SOPRIS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Enrolled clients in Rifle from February 15 to December 1, 1978

	Spouse Abuse	Child Abuse	Gen. Emot. Dis.	Al. & Drug	Others
Primary	0	2	59	1	3
Secondary	2	3	0	8	0

Estimated Evaluations, Assessments and other Contacts that did not become enrolled clients

	Spouse Abuse	Child Abuse	Gen. Emot. Dis.	Al. & Drug	Others
Primary	1	1	31	6	5

Open and closed clients from Rifle in Glenwood Files from January 1, 1977 to December 1, 1978

	Spouse Abuse	Child Abuse	Gen. Emot. Dis.	Al. & Drug	Others
	1	2	33	11	28
TOTALS	4	8	123	26	36

SOURCE: Sopris Mental Health Clinic, Glenwood, 1978

The counselor felt that newcomers tended to hold construction or energy-related jobs and it would be nearly impossible to function as a psychotic on those jobs.<sup>18</sup> Table V 9 shows the types of problems his clients had for a two month period.

TABLE V- 9

## MEEKER MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS\*

(From a 2-month period  
Oct. - Nov. 1978)

Clients in Counseling	Percent of Total
Total	19
Newcomers	12
Violence in relationship	11
Energy-related	7
Alcohol problems	7
Active drug users	5
Males	9
Females	10

\*Numbers and percentages do not total because of duplication of client problems.

SOURCE: Paul Aex, Mental Health Counselor in Meeker, 1978

## F. Crime

The Kohrs study focusing on Campbell County, Wyoming showed that the number of over 1 arrests far exceeded arrests in Carbon and Goshen Counties-- two counties of similar size. Kohrs' figures do not indicate the nature of criminal activity, although the County's criminal budget shows per capita costs twice as high in the County as in Carbon and Goshen Counties. <sup>19</sup>

The McKeown-Lantz study also shows a tremendous increase in crime in Craig during its boom period. From 1973 to 1976, there was a 222 percent increase in crimes against property (burglary, theft, robbery), and a 900 percent increase in crimes against persons (assault, rape, murder). <sup>20</sup>

Rifle and Meeker police departments show a dramatic increase in number of crimes reported in 1978. The rate of crimes reported in Craig is higher than Meeker or Rifle. That rate is increasing also (Table V-10).

TABLE V- 10  
CRIMES REPORTED\*

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Rifle Police	--	--	--	--	395	371	690
Meeker Police	24	26	66	146	123	174	320
Craig Police	--	--	--	--	4,100	5,869	

RATE PER 1,000 OF CRIMES REPORTED

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Rifle Police	--	--	--	--	185.5	165.3	250.6
Meeker Police	13.6	14.5	34.9	73.5	64.2	94.1	164.1
Craig Police	--	--	--	--	661.3	879.0	

\* See Appendices A-14-A-18 for breakdown of crimes reported and arrests

SOURCE: Rifle Police Chief, Meeker Police Chief, Craig Police Chief

In Rifle, the reported crimes that increased the most were theft, DUI, disorderly conduct, and criminal mischief. In Meeker, the categories of theft and DUI increased the most.

#### G. Suicide, Accidents and Venereal Disease

Statistics are available from the Colorado Department of Health on deaths by suicide and deaths by accident. Suicide rates often rise in times of emotional stress. In Moffat County, the suicide rate jumped in 1975 (after the initial population influx) to a rate higher than the state total. (Appendix A-19) The suicide rate in Garfield County was also above the state total from 1974 to 1976, but dropped in 1977. The suicide rate appears to fluctuate in each of the counties.

Some studies have indicated a relationship between stress and accident rates. Deaths by accident rates in Garfield, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties were always higher than the state totals (See Appendix A-20.) In 1974, the rate for Moffat County was three times the rate for the state. However, conclusions about the relationship between rapid growth and accident rates would be difficult to draw at this time.

Statistics indicating the number of reported cases of gonorrhea and other venereal diseases (except syphilis) show that the rate of venereal disease increased substantially in Moffat County in 1975 during the period of rapid growth (See Appendix A-21.)

Rates of venereal disease in Garfield and Rio Blanco Counties show no trends from 1970 to 1977. The high rate of the disease in Moffat County in 1975 deserves further investigation.

#### H. Hospitals

Data from hospitals could indicate other increases in problems related to boom growth. Information on the number and types of emergency room, alcohol and drug-related admissions might show a relationship with rapid growth. However, at the

time of this report, data was unavailable from the local hospitals.

## I. Implications

Several implications can be drawn as a result of this study. The question "Does boomtown growth produce social problems at a rate greater than the rate of population growth?" can be answered with a qualified yes. Studies of other boom towns show crime, child abuse and neglect, alcohol and drug problems and mental health caseloads increasing faster, in some cases, extremely faster than population growth.

However, the reliability and validity of information from boom areas is low. Methods of reporting, definitions of problems and interpretations of data are all highly variable. It would be difficult to project the extent of social problems in Rifle and Meeker based on the earlier studies because social impacts in boom areas as yet appear to occur too erratically to fit into simple growth formulae. Nevertheless, consideration must be given to the social impacts expected from rapid growth in order to plan for and evaluate increased needs for human services and to deal with the potential disruptions and changes that may occur in the area.

Table V-11 summarizes the data from other boomtown studies and for Rifle and Meeker, where possible. Overall, the implications drawn from the data collected here are given below.

- Previous boomtown studies show increases greater than the rate of population growth in the areas of crime, child abuse and neglect, alcohol and drug related problems and mental health caseloads.
- Rifle and Meeker had increases in crime, juvenile problems, and alcohol and drug related problems, beyond the rate of population growth from 1977 to 1978.
- Rifle and Meeker are projected to grow at faster rates than the other towns that had previous rapid growth (Gillette, Wyoming and Craig, Colorado) discussed in this paper (See Appendix A-22.)

TABLE V-11  
LIST OF SOCIAL IMPACTS

Social Problems in Rapidly Growing Communities		Impact	1977-1978 Percent Increase Rifle	Meeker
<u>Divorce rate</u>			*	*
Campbell County (1970-1975)	- 45% increase according to Kohr's data.			
<u>Spouse abuse</u>			**	**
Jeffrey City, Wyoming	- Not a significant problem (Trigg, 1976)			
Colorado Counties	- Some Colorado mining communities show higher rates of reporting, but trends, over time are not documented.			
<u>Child Abuse</u>			*	*
Campbell County	- Rates of child abuse are dramatically higher than other Wyoming counties (DRI statistics)			
Craig (1973-1976)	- 130% increase (McKeowen, Lantz study)			
<u>Dropout Rates</u>			3.5%	***
Campbell County	- Dropout rate exceeds other communities (Kohr's)			
Craig	- Dropout rate increased 519% from 1973-74 to 1974-75 school years			
<u>Juvenile Cases</u>			68 %	***
Police department reports	- Specific data unavailable			
<u>Alcohol Abuse</u>				
Campbell County - Public drunkenness charges	- Twice as great in Campbell County as in no growth counties (Kohr's)			
Dollar Liquor Sales	- 32% increase from 1960 to 1970 (Kohr's)		*	*
Alcohol related incidents in Craig (1973-1976)	- 623% increase (McKeowen, Lantz)			
Carbondale alcohol related arrests	- 233% increase (Pease)			
<u>Substance Abuse</u>				
Arrests			182%	
Reports			106%	9%

TABLE V-11

Continued

Social Problems In Rapidly Growing Communities	Impact	1977-1978 Percent Increase	
		Rifle	Meeker
<u>Mental Health</u>			
Clients at Craig Mental Health Clinic (1973-1976)	- 200% increase (Mcguire, 1978)	**	**
Rock Springs Mental Health Clinic	- 900% increase (McKeowen, Lantz)		
Gillette	- 300% increase (McKeowen, Lantz)		
<u>Crime</u>			
Campbell County	- Total arrests exceeded counties of similar size (Kohr's)		
Craig, crimes against property	- 222% increase from 1973-1976 (McKeowen, Lantz)		
Craig, crimes against person	- 900% increase (McKeowen, Lantz)		
Total crimes reported		86%	84%
<u>Population Growth</u>			
(Taken from Appendix A-1)		9%	6%
* Data from previous years indicate rate is rising but the information for 1977 to 1978 is not currently available.			
** Limited data is available but data does not indicate increase			
*** No increase			

- If Rifle and Meeker grow at these projected rates, it is probable that without effective mitigating efforts, relative increases in social impacts will be greater in Rifle and Meeker than they have been in other boomtowns.

Employing past trends in predicting future events is a difficult task especially when the predictions involve social impacts. Reasonably accurate projections would be difficult to make at this time. Many factors make each community and each type of problem unique. Much depends on changing attitudes toward social problems, the culture of the area, definitions of problems,

previous experience of newcomers in dealing with human services, and most of all the willingness of all parties to work at eliminating the causes of the problems. Perhaps the information in this report will provide a means for beginning to deal with those problems that are often overlooked when a community experiences rapid growth. As the measurement of social impacts becomes more sophisticated, projections will reflect a better understanding of the key growth variables contributing to social disruptions.

This chapter has provided baseline data for Rifle and Meeker. Data was compiled from some agencies for the first time for inclusion there. Use of consistent measures of impact would be advantageous in the planning and evaluation process by helping to provide accurate information on changes in growing areas. Table V-12 indicates the current availability of social impact data in Rifle and Meeker. Most of the information can be collected locally. Agencies which do not provide data on a consistent basis would be advised to set up a collection system that will suit local needs for evaluating caseloads and changes in problem areas.

TABLE V-12  
AVAILABILITY OF SOCIAL IMPACT DATA

Problem Area	Statistics measured and agency	Availability in Rifle	Availability in Meeker	Availability county-wide
Spouse abuse	1. number of battered people seeing mental health counselor	NC	NC	NA
	2. Family violence reports to local police	A	A	NC
	3. Battered women who are clients at Virginia Neal Blue Center, Glenwood	NC	NA	Available for Garfield County
Substance abuse	1. number of clients at local mental health clinic with alcohol problems	NC	NC	Available through Colo. Dept. of Institutions
	2. Detox clients in New Castle and/or Craig Detox Clinic	A	A	A
	3. Alcohol and Drug related crimes reported to local police	A	A	NA
	4. Alcohol and drug related admissions to hospitals	NA	NA	NA
Child Abuse	1. Caseload of child welfare workers-county departments of social services	NC	NC	A
	2. Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect-Colorado Department of Social Services	NA	NA	A
	3. Reports of child abuse and neglect to local police	A	NA	NA
Juvenile Problems	1. Number of Juvenile crimes reported to local police	A	only reports of runaways available	NA
	2. Secondary drop-out rates for school districts-State Department of Education	A		

NC - this data is available but not consistently

A - this data is available

NA - this data is not available currently

SOURCE: Quality Development Associates, 1978-1979



## CHAPTER VI

### RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The purpose of this chapter is to identify existing organizations and agencies which provide human services to residents in Rifle and Meeker. Awareness of these services should help to fulfill the need for providing guidance and direction to persons living in the community. The information presented here can serve as a beginning in providing resource information and should be updated as necessary.

Each service category is listed alphabetically followed by a description of the agency or organization that deals with the problem. Rifle agencies are listed first followed by a description of Meeker agencies. The end of the chapter provides a description of services which are not yet available but which may be needed with increased growth.

#### A. RIFLE

##### ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

Alcoholics Anonymous - 625-1033  
E. Dene Moore Memorial Home  
701 E. 5th

An AA chapter meets at 8:00 on Tuesday nights at the nursing home to assist persons who have a sincere desire to stop drinking.

Sopris Mental Health Clinic - 625-1642  
Western Slope Medical Center 625-3582  
525 Aspen

Sopris offers alcohol and drug abuse counseling and psychological therapy.

Garfield West Youth Services - 625-3141  
Western Slope Medical Center  
525 Aspen

This agency provides alcohol and drug counseling for youth.

Mountain Rivers Detox Center - 984-2897  
2781 W. Main, New Castle

Mountain Rivers is a detoxification and residential care center for alcohol and drug rehabilitation. Residential care for substance abuse is provided for 5 to 7 days. Halfway house treatment can be from 30-60 days. Fees are based on a sliding income scale. Counseling on a one-to-one basis is offered along with group therapy and family counseling. AA meetings are held also at the center.

CHILD ABUSE, FOSTER CARE, CHILDREN'S  
SERVICES

Garfield County Department of Social Services - 945-9191  
801 Colorado, Glenwood Springs

The Social Services Department provides protective services for children. A call to the county Social Services department will insure an investigation of a suspected case of child abuse or neglect.

The following information should be ready before reporting suspected cases:

- Name, address and age of the child;
- Names of the parents (or legal guardian) of child;
- A description of child's condition or general situation;
- A description of any action you have already taken on behalf of the child.

All child abuse and neglect reports are confidential and may be reviewed only by certain professionals directly involved in a case. If a report of suspected child abuse or neglect is determined unfounded, it is removed from department records.

Counseling is available to children and to parents, and placement can be made of children in foster homes when appropriate. Other children's services include day care home information, adoption studies, aid to dependent children, child support and homemaker services to help parents under stress with home management.

Rifle Police - 625-2331  
337 E. Avenue

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect may be made to police. Police will contact the Social Services department, but if unable to reach a social worker they will investigate the situation themselves. Law enforcement officers have the authority to remove a child from his home if he is judged to be in immediate danger.

#### DAYCARE/PRESCHOOL

The State of Colorado requires that anyone giving care to unrelated children on a regular basis in the care-giver's home be licensed by the Department of Social Services. Current costs of day care in Garfield County are high because there are not enough homes. Each month the number of day care homes in operation may change.

#### LICENSED DAY CARE HOMES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Age</u>
Joan Brouse	623 Park Ave.	625-2334	4	0-16
Mary Crane	426 E. 12th St.	625-1804	6	0-16

#### CHILDREN'S CENTERS (Licensed by State)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Age</u>
Children's House Cooperative Preschool (Elizabeth Stuver)	Box 907 200 E. 4th	625-1693	20	2½-7 yrs.
House at Pooh Corner	Box 891 412 W. 3rd	625-2693	15	2½-7

Garfield County Department of Social Services - 945-9191  
801 Colorado  
Glenwood Springs

This agency licenses the day care home.

Social Services provides a list of day care homes in the county and a general orientation on licensed day care homes.

#### EDUCATION

Colorado Mountain College (CMC) - 625-1871  
703 Railroad

CMC offers a wide variety of courses in academic, vocational, business, home education, fine arts and physical activity. Most classes are held at night. Quarterly bulletins list classes scheduled and tuition rates. Most courses may be attended for college credit with pass/fail grades available for those not concerned with a traditional letter grade.

Outreach Adult Counseling and Information Service (OACIS) - 625-1871  
703 Railroad

OACIS is a counseling program handled by CMC community Education Centers. Services include GED educational counseling, help with mid-life career changes, financial aid, information and referral. Appointments can be made for anytime, anywhere.

Garfield County School District RE-2 - 625-1595  
Superintendent's Office  
9th and East Avenue

Esma Lewis Elementary School - 625-2438  
(Principal, Charles Hibbs)  
753 Railroad

Rifle Junior High - 625-1776  
(Grant Fiedler, Principal)  
520 County Road 265

Rifle High School - 625-1596  
(Matt Chambers, Principal)  
200 W. 6th

### EMERGENCY SERVICES

Alcoholism and Drugs-Mountain Rivers Detox (Newcastle)	984-2897
Ambulance	625-1510
Colorado State Patrol (Glenwood Springs)	945-6198
District Attorney (Glenwood Springs)	945-8635
Fire Department	625-1220
Police	625-2331
Sheriff	625-1899
Hospital-Claggett Memorial	625-1510
Poison Control (Grand Junction)	242-1550 ext. 551

### EMPLOYMENT

Job Service of Colorado - 625-2144  
337 E. Avenue

Job service provides information about employment opportunities and provides screening and referral services to employers in Garfield County. Services include CETA and WIN programs, job and career counseling, Job Corps, state job lists, state and federal job announcements, and wage and child labor law information. There is no fee for these services.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Garfield County Department of Social Services  
801 Colorado (Glenwood Springs)  
200 E. 4th, Lovell Building (Rifle)

Social services provides assistance in the areas of food stamps, old age pensions, aid to needy disabled, aid to dependent children, and child support.

FIRE DEPARTMENT  
625-1220

## HEALTH

Garfield County Public Health Nurse - 625-2150  
366 East Ave.

This agency provides a wide variety of social and human services and assistance programs including home health nursing, generalized public health, family health counseling, well oldster clinic, walk-in blood pressure clinic, well-baby clinic, handicapped children's program, neurology hearing and vision clinics, tuberculosis testing, venereal disease referral and information, immunizations, throat cultures and water testing. Services are available to persons of all age groups. In some cases fees are charged based on a sliding income sale.

Garfield Planned Parenthood - 945-8621  
Dr. Mary Jo Jacobs  
923 Cooper Avenue  
Glenwood Springs

The purpose of this agency is to educate the general public about availability and use of contraception, to provide family planning services, medical care, counseling and education to persons with concerns about fertility, infertility, and genetic problems.

Health Extension Service - 625-1510  
Clagett Memorial Hospital  
701 E. 5th

Provides home health care for clients who cannot provide full care for themselves at home. This service also provides speech, physical and occupational therapy. Community education projects are conducted such as babysitting courses and film presentations on cancer. Clients usually pay for services through Medicare, Medicaid or private insurance companies.

Environmental Health Division - 945-7255  
Ed Feld  
2014 Blake Avenue  
Glenwood Springs

This agency provides assistance in areas of public health concerns. Services include rabies counseling, private and public water inspection, help with environmental emergencies, and private and public pool inspection.

School Nurse - 625-1776  
Linda Burnklau  
Office at Rifle Jr. High  
520 County Road 265

Birthright, Inc. - 945-8885  
No Address  
Glenwood Springs

This agency offers support and counseling to girls and women with unwanted pregnancies. Services available include referrals to agencies for adoption, financial assistance, homes for pregnant girls, and a reference library of organizations and churches throughout the state that will help these women. The agency is currently run by 12-15 volunteers. Although no volunteers are located in Rifle at present, Birthright, Inc., will hold training sessions for women who are interested.

LaLeche League  
No Address  
Jane Diaz - 625-3150  
Linda Demos - 625-1370

This is an organization which helps pregnant and interested women, or mothers getting started on breast feeding. A series of 4 meetings are held once a month on the advantages of breast feeding, overcoming difficulties, arrival of baby, and nutrition and weening. The two leaders are available for counseling day or night. They have a library on child birth and breast feeding and various pamphlets on problems a mother might encounter.

#### Prenatal Classes

Colorado Mountain College (625-1871) holds a class in evenings taught by Jerry

Dykstra. A \$6.00 fee is charged.

Classes are held at Clagett Memorial Hospital (625-1510) taught by Lenoir Bergen. Classes are free.

Lamaze Classes are taught by Lenoir Bergen (537 East Avenue) in evenings at 6 week intervals. A \$25.00 fee is charged for the classes and personal counseling as she assists the client through delivery and follow-up after the birth.

Poison Control Center - 242-1550  
St. Marys Hospital ext. 551  
Grand Junction

This center answers emergency calls regarding poisons (food or chemical).

Other Health Services:

Dale Terrel, MD	220 East Avenue	625-1642
U. Duane Smith, MD	525 Aspen	625-1510
Jerald Sisk, MD	525 Aspen	625-1510
Clark A. Rosenberry, DO	124-4th St.	625-2500
George Christensen, DDS	416 Railroad	625-1696
Ronald Zastrow, DDS	124 E. 4th	625-1850
Gary P. Spevere (Chiropractor)	1400 Access Rd.	625-1129
Paul E. McElvain (Optometrist)	127 W. 3rd	625-1921
Ron E. McElvain (Optometrist)	127 W. 3rd	625-1921

E. Dene Moore Memorial Home - 625-1515-  
701 E. 5th

This is a fifty-six bed extended care facility, primarily for the elderly.

Clagett Memorial Hospital - 625-1510  
701 E. 5th

This is a thirty-two bed hospital.



## SOCIAL SERVICES

Garfield County Department of Social Services - 945-9191  
801 Colorado  
Glenwood Springs

This agency provides a wide variety of social and human services and assistance programs including adoption studies, adult foster care, assesment of need for protection, child foster care, child abuse intervention, child day care, education and training, employment, family planning counseling, financial management, homemaker services, information and referral services, services to single parents, special services for the developmentally disabled, and transportation. For more specific information on services call this agency.

Social Services sends a representative twice a month to Rifle to issue food stamps and take applications. They desire to expand their services depending on allocation of Oil Shale Trust Funds.

Social Security - 945-8608  
310 9th  
Glenwood Springs  
and Moore E. Dene Memorial Home - 625-1515  
701 E. 5th

Once a month a field representative from the Glenwood office comes to the nursing home in Rifle. He makes all social security services available to Rifle residents including social security claims, complaints, explanation of procedures; or home visits may be made upon request if a person is physically unable to go to the office. Call the nursing home or office in Glenwood (collect) to find out the schedule of visits to Rifle.

Veterans Administration - 1-800-332-6742

This is a Toll Free number for persons who have questions on VA benefits, claims, GI insurance, home loans, etc. The telephone is manned by trained counselors.

## MENTAL HEALTH

Sopris Mental Health Clinic - 625-1642  
525 Aspen

This agency is an affiliate of Colorado Regional Mental Health Center located in Glenwood Springs. The counselor in Rifle provides psychological therapy, individual and family counseling, recreational therapy, parenting classes, committed couples classes, psychological evaluations, consultations to schools, and crisis counseling. Anybody can use the service or be referred. Fees are based on a sliding scale. Office hours are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. In case of emergencies after hours the Sopris Mental Health Clinic in Glenwood can be contacted.

## COLORADO WEST COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

1400 Access Road - 625-1723

CWCOG is an agency which serves local governments in Garfield, Rio Blanco, Moffat and Mesa Counties. CWCOG coordinates regional land use and economic development planning. Because it is the regional clearing house under OMB Circular A-95, CWCOG reviews and coordinates comments on all requests for federal funding originating with agencies in the region. It also facilitates water quality and waste water management. Services are provided to local governments at their request.

## LEGAL SERVICES

Colorado Rural Legal Services - 243-7940  
523½ Main Street  
P. O. Box 1616  
Grand Junction, CO 81501

This agency assists low income persons with legal support in civil matters.

Garfield County Probation Office - 945-6700  
Chuck Erickson  
Court House  
Glenwood Springs

This office handles presentence investigations and probation.

Public Defender - 945-6700  
310-9th Street  
Glenwood Springs 81601

This agency provides legal representation to those who qualify financially.

#### RECREATION AND YOUTH GROUPS

Garfield West Youth Services Program - 6253141  
Patty Penland, Director  
Western Slope Medical Center  
525 Aspen

This agency provides counseling for adolescents who are having problems with the law. John Whisnant, a counselor, helps youth of all grade levels and conducts a socialization class at Rifle Junior High once a week to allow students the opportunity to talk with law enforcement officials and other officers.

Nancy Youst acts as a recreational facilitator counselor. She schedules volley ball games and other recreational activities for youth. Currently, juveniles must be referred by the police to this agency. Counselors are hoping they can develop a system in which all children may participate.

#### SENIOR CITIZEN SERVICES

Garfield County Department of Social Services - 945-9191  
801 Colorado  
Glenwood Springs

Services to seniors include Old Age Pension Benefits, Food Stamps, Homemaker Services, etc., to those who qualify.

R.S.V.P. (Retired Senior Volunteer Program) - 625-1366  
Mary Warrender, Program coordinator  
C.M.C. Building  
703 Railroad

RSVP is a service of Colorado Mountain College Community Education. Its purpose is to provide meaningful volunteer opportunities in the community for senior citizens 60 years old and over. Services provided by these volunteers include a tax rebate service, fix-it program for home repairs, volunteers for nutrition site, and a sewing group which sews for patients in the nursing home as well as earning money for other service projects.

Information and Referral - 625-1366  
CMC Building  
703 Railroad

This program, funded by the Rocky Mountain Area Agency on Aging, provides an information and referral service for senior citizens.

Traveler Bus - 625-1366  
CMC Building  
703 Railroad

Two vans are provided by the County Council on Aging to provide transportation to seniors in the area. There are regular trips to Glenwood Springs and Grand Junction.

Seniors' Delight - 625-1366  
Lovell Building  
United Methodist-Presbyterian Church  
200 E 4th

This is a nutrition program for seniors sponsored by the County Council on Aging. Meals are scheduled for 12:00 on Tuesdays and Thursdays. There is a recommended donation of fifty cents; visitors under sixty years old pay \$2.20. There is also a take-out service.

Well Oldster's Clinic - 625-2150  
366 East Avenue

This program is sponsored by the public health nurse.

Senior Housing  
Kendall Heights Apartments

These apartments are provided for the low income elderly. The apartments are fully occupied and work has begun on the second phase of the project.

Dental Program - 625-1366 or 243-9843  
309 Grand Avenue (Grand Junction)  
P. O. Box 2390  
Grand Junction, CO 81501

The Information and Referral Community Services provides dental service for Colorado State Old Age Pensioners.

Meals on Wheels - 625-1510  
Clagett Memorial Hospital  
701 East Fifth

Meals are provided five days a week for seniors and handicapped people who are unable to prepare their own food. Cost is \$1.55 although it is sometimes subsidized. Meals are prepared at the hospital. The program is provided by Garfield County Council on Aging.

Golden Years Club - 625-2476  
Otis Jarrad, President  
Lovell Building  
United Methodist & Presbyterian Church  
200 East Fourth

This is a social club for seniors which meets twice a month in the afternoons. Sometimes they play bingo or have an occasional pot luck dinner.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Churches provide a valuable service to the community. Most ministers are trained counselors and provide counseling services in many problem areas. More information on services can be obtained by calling the church.

<u>First Christian Church -</u> Tom Steele, Pastor Third and Whiteriver	625-1419
<u>Antlers Valley Baptist Church</u> Tim Teynolds, Pastor 0313 County Road 225	876-2620
<u>Church of Christ</u> 735 Prefontaine	625-1667
<u>Emanuel Lutheran Church</u> Missouri Synod Harold W. Kieck, Pastor 124 Daniel Avenue	625-2369 or 945-6113
<u>First Assembly of God</u> Charles F. Hefton, Pastor 337 Whiteriver Avenue	625-1505
<u>Church of Nazarene</u> Chuck Place, Pastor 1224 Railroad Avenue	625-2048
<u>Rifle Southern Baptist Church</u> Clyde Thompson, Pastor 515 W. Second Avenue	625-2511
<u>First Baptist Church</u> Hank Thompson, Pastor 1459 Railroad Avenue	625-1647
<u>St. Mary's Catholic Church</u> 341 E. 5th Rifle	625-2547
<u>Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints</u> Barry C. Shideler, Bishop North of Rifle	625-2332
<u>Jehovah's Witnesses</u> 509 Will Avenue	625-2723
<u>United Methodist-Presbyterian Church</u> 200 East 4th	625-1603
<u>Church of the Open Door</u> Del Whittington West of Rifle	625-2202
<u>Seventh-Day Adventist</u> South Rifle Box 1449	625-3590

## WOMEN'S RESOURCES

Virginia Neal Blue Women's Resource Center - 945-5783  
Shamrock Building  
8th and Grand Avenue  
Box 1703  
Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

The primary function of this agency is to serve as a source of information for women in need of day-care, healthcare, legal aid, jobs and educational opportunities. The center also sponsors educational programs in the communities as well as support groups for women involved in problem situations such as child abuse and spouse abuse.

LOCATION OF HUMAN SERVICES RESOURCES  
IN RIFLE

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Location</u>
Alcoholics Anonymous	701 E. 5th	625-1033	1
Children's House Cooperative Preschool	200 E. 4th	625-1693	7
George Christensen, DDS	416 Railroad	625-1696	8
Clagett Memorial Hospital	701 E. 5th	625-1510	2
Colorado Mountain College	703 Railroad	625-1871	13
Council of Governments	1400 Access Road	525-1723	16
E. Dene Moore Memorial Home	701 E. 5th	625-1515	1
Esma Lewis Elementary	753 Railroad	625-2438	12
Garfield West Youth Services	525 Aspen	625-3141	3
Health Extension Service	701 E. 5th	625-1510	2
House at Pooh Corner	412 W. 3rd	625-2693	15
Job Service	337 East	625-2144	6
Paul McElwain, Optometrist	127 W. 3rd	625-1921	10
Ron McElwain, Optometrist	127 W. 3rd	625-1921	10
Meals on Wheels	701 E. 5th	625-1510	2
Outreach Adult Counseling and Information Service	703 Railroad	625-1817	13
Police	337 E. Avenue	625-2331	6
Public Health Nurse	366 East Avenue	625-2150	5
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	703 Railroad	625-1366	13
Rifle City Hall	337 East Avenue	625-2121	6
Rifle Junior High	520 County Road 265	625-1776	17
Rifle Senior High	200 W. 6th	625-1596	14
Clark A. Rosenberry, D.O.	124 4th St.	625-2500	9
School Nurse	Rifle Junior High	625-1776	17
Seniors Delight	200 E. 4th	625-1366	7
Jerald Sisk, MD	525 Aspen	625-1510	3
U. Duane Smith, MD	525 Aspen	625-1510	3
Gary Spevere	1400 Access Road	625-1129	16
Social Security Representative	701 E. 5th	625-1515	1
Social Service Representative	200 E. 4th		7
Sopris Mental Health Clinic	525 Aspen	625-1642	3
Superintendent of Schools	9th and East Avenue	625-1595	11
Dale Terrel, MD	220 East Avenue	625-1100	4
Well Oldsters Clinic	366 East Avenue	625-2150	5
Ron Zastrow, DDS	124 E. 4th	625-1850	9





B. MEEKER

ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

Alcoholics Anonymous - Russ D. 878-4201

Richards Hall  
Fourth and Park Street

This is a fellowship of men and women who share their experiences to help solve their problems. Open meetings are held on Wednesdays at 8:00 p.m. in Richards Hall-- open to friends and relatives. Closed meetings for alcoholics only are held Fridays at 8:00 p.m. in Richards Hall across from St. James Episcopal Church.

Al-Anon - Kathy D. 878-4201

Richards Hall  
Fourth and Park Street

This is a fellowship group of wives, husbands, relatives and friends of problem drinkers who are banded together to try to solve their common problems. Closed meetings are held Fridays at 8:00 p.m. in Richards Hall.

Northwest Colorado Mental Health Service - 878-5112

Mr. Paul Aex  
267 6th Street  
P. O. Box 598  
Meeker, CO 81641

The mental health counselor offers alcohol and drug abuse counseling and psychological therapy. D.U.I. classes are held for three hours once a week for six weeks. People are usually referred to the classes through the courts.

Moffat County Detoxification and Residential Care Center, Inc. - 824-2873

403 Taylor  
Craig, CO

This center is an in-patient treatment facility for alcohol and drug abuse. Many clients have gone to the center in Craig from Rio Blanco County. The center also provides out-patient programs and counseling, a monitored antabuse program, alcohol education classes and a countermeasures program for individuals in Craig

who have received more than one alcohol related driving offense.

CHILD ABUSE, FOSTER CARE, CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Rio Blanco County Department of Social Services - 878-5856  
Court House  
Box 681  
Meeker, Colorado 81641

The agency provides protective services for children. A call to this department will ensure an investigation of suspected cases of child abuse or neglect. The following information should be ready before reporting suspected cases:

- Name, address and age of the child;
- Names of the parents (or legal guardian) of child;
- A description of child's condition or general situation;
- A description of any action you have already taken on behalf of child.

All child abuse and neglect reports are confidential and may be reviewed only by certain professionals directly involved in a case. If a report of suspected child abuse or neglect is determined unfounded, it is removed from department records.

Counseling is available to children and to parents, and placement can be made of children in foster homes when appropriate.

Other children's services include day-care home information, adoption studies, aid to dependent children, child support and homemaker services to help parents under stress with home management.

Meeker Police - 878-5555  
236 7th Street

Reports of suspected child abuse and neglect may be made to police. People will contact Social Services, but if unable to reach a social worker they will investigate the situation themselves. Law enforcement officers have the authority

to remove a child from his home if he is judged to be in immediate danger.

Positive Parenting - 878-5228

200 Main

This is a workshop held during the day. Mothers are given practical help in coping with problems they face with their children.

DAY-CARE/PRESCHOOL

Rio Blanco County Department of Social Services - 945-9191

Courthouse

555 Main St.

There are several licensed day-care homes in Meeker. Because they are constantly changing, it is best to call Social Services for a current list of day-care homes in the County.

EDUCATION

C.S.U. Extension Office - 878-5687

Courthouse

555 Main

The extension office provides educational material and classes on nearly any subject residents need. Past workshops have been held on a variety of topics, including solar energy, parenting, upholstery, canning and food preservation, and refinishing.

Colorado Northwest Community College - 878-5228

Hank Coufos, Community Coordinator

Fairfield Center

200 Main

CNCC provides adult and community education in Meeker. Classes are held in the evenings in business, art, recreation, physical education, geology, positive parenting, dog obedience, etc. Classes will be held on any subject if there is enough interest. College credit can be given through the college in Rangely. Fees are

\$15.00 per class if college credit is desired, \$10.00 per course otherwise.

Tuition is waived for senior citizens (over 62). All classes have a facility fee of \$1.00 per credit.

Rio Blanco County School District

Superintendent's Office 178 Main	878-5752
Kindergarten 345 Main	878-4344
Elementary School (grades 1-4) 455 Main	878-5625
Intermediate School (grades 5-6) 555 Garfield	878-5207
Junior High E. School Street	878-5528
Meeker High 550 School	878-5954
Piceance Elementary Piceance Creek	878-4835

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

"Welcome Newcomers" Club -

Ynonna Zobel	878-5907
Vi Sis	878-4506

This club is run by volunteers who visit newcomers and give them a personal welcome the first few months they are in town. They offer informative programs about different aspects in the community also.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

• Ambulance	878-5047
• Fire Department	878-5511
• Police Department	878-5555
• Sheriff	878-5023
• Hospital	878-5047

• Poison Control  
(Grand Junction)

242-1550 - ext. 551

#### EMPLOYMENT

Job Service of Colorado - 878-4508  
1/8 Main

Job Service provides information about employment opportunities and provides screening and referral services to employers in Rio Blanco County. Services include CETA and WIN programs, job career counseling, Job Corps, state job lists, state and federal job announcements, wage and child labor law information. There is no fee for services. The office is open weekdays 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Rio Blanco County Department of Social Services - 878-5856  
Courthouse

Social Services provides assistance in the areas of food stamps, old-age pensions, aid to needy disabled, aid to dependent children, and child support.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT

(878-5511)

#### HEALTH

Rio Blanco County Public Health Nurse - 878-5285  
Courthouse  
555 Main

The public health nurse provides a wide variety of health-related services. Programs include blood pressure checks, Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic Tests (EPSDT), medical screening for children, scoliosis clinic, handicapped children programs, animal hearing and speech clinic, immunizations, and well-baby clinic. Three prenatal classes are held every other month in conjunction with the hospital. The Rangely office has a family planning clinic.

The public health nurse is trying to establish a family planning clinic in Meeker, but currently Meekerites go to Rifle or Rangely for that service. Home health care is also provided by this agency which may include blood pressure checks, instruction on diet and help with personal care (bathing).

School Nurse - 878-5625  
Bonnie Batka  
455 Main

She can be reached in the afternoons at the elementary school.

#### Other Health Services

- Dr. Eskelson - Halandras Building, 878-5862
- Dr. Dill, M. D. will be arriving in Meeker in March.
- Dr. Vandiver, D.D.S., 660 7th - 878-5862
- Dr. Ron McElwain (Optometrist) Halandras Building, Seventh and Main, visits from Rifle - 878-5862

Walbridge Memorial Wing - 878-5047  
345 Cleveland

This is a 25-bed extended care facility, primarily for the elderly.

Pioneer Hospital - 878-5047  
345 Cleveland

This is a 17-bed hospital.

#### SOCIAL SERVICE

Rio Blanco County Department of Social Services - 878-5856  
555 Main Street

This agency provides a wide variety of social and human services and assistance programs including foster care, child abuse intervention, family counseling, aid to dependent children, custody studies, abortion counseling, day care, adoption

studies, food stamps, old-age pension, and aid to needy disabled.

Veteran's Administration - 878-5796

Lon Carnahan  
Courthouse  
555 Main

The VA office is open once a week on Tuesday afternoons for people who have questions on VA benefits, claims, GI insurance, home loans, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH

Northwest Colorado Mental Health Service - 878-5112

Paul Aex  
267 6th St.

This agency is an affiliate of the Colorado Regional Mental Health Center in Glenwood Springs. Services currently provided in Meeker are outpatient counseling and therapy. Three counselors (two social workers and one alcoholism counselor) work for the Mental Health Service, although two are stationed in Rangely. The alcoholism counselor travels to Meeker. DUI classes are held for three hours once a week for six weeks.

COLORADO WEST COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

1400 Access Road - 625-1723

Rifle

CWOG is an agency which serves local governments in Garfield, Rio Blanco, Moffat and Mesa Counties. CWCOG coordinates regional land use and economic development planning. Because it is the regional clearing house under OMB Circular A-95, CWCOG reviews and coordinates comments on all requests for federal funding originating with agencies in the region. It also facilitates water quality and wastewater management. Services are provided to local governments at their request.



## LEGAL SERVICES

Colorado Rural Legal Services - 1-800-332-1405

P. O. Box 1616

Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

This agency provides legal services through a contract attorney for low income persons. A call to the toll free number will determine eligibility of potential clients. If qualified for services, clients will be referred to an attorney.

## SENIOR CITIZEN SERVICES

Rio Blanco County Department of Social Service - 878-5856

Courthouse

555 Main

This agency provides services to seniors including Old Age Pension benefits, food stamps and homemaker services for those who qualify.

Meals on Wheels - 878-4439

Frances Brown-Coordinator

711 Cleveland

This is a program to provide a complete meal at home to people who are unable to cook for themselves. It is available to anybody, not just senior citizens. Volunteers prepare and deliver the meal at 11:30 a.m. The cost is \$1.00 per meal. It is sponsored by the Episcopal Church.

Chuck Wagon Dinners - 878-5311

Geraldine Short

200 Main

These are nutritional meals held every Wednesday and Friday at 12:00. Reservations can be made by calling the day before the meal. The menu is published in the paper and posted in the Senior Citizen's Center. No charge is made for the meal for people 60 and over although donations of \$1.00 are accepted. People under 60 pay \$1.50 for the meal.

Senior Citizen Center - 878-5311  
Fairfield Center  
200 Main

A piano, pool table, and card tables are available in the center for seniors to use. Movies are shown on Friday nights.

Mature Meekerites - 878-5311  
Fairfield Center  
200 Main

This is not a club, but acts as a local council on aging. It is open to anyone over 55 years old. The group meets once a week for a potluck dinner, entertainment and business. During spring and summer the mature Meekerites make trips once a month, some of which are overnights.

Meeker Streaker - 878-5311

This is a van which can carry eight people at a time. The van carries people to doctors, shopping, Grand Junction, etc., and is run by volunteer drivers. The county is in the process of buying a new 15 person van. The town maintains the van, and purchases gas for it.

#### Other Senior Services

In the past, the town of Meeker has taken the first \$8.00 off the water bill during the five summer months for people 65 and over on limited incomes. This practice may be subject to change.

#### CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Churches provide a valuable service to the community. Most ministers are trained counselors and provide counseling services in many problem areas. More information on services provided can be obtained by calling the church.

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9. Conversation with Bonnie Ruckman and Esme Conrado, Rio Blanco Social Services Department, November, 1978.

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18. Paul Aex, November 1978.
19. Kohrs. "Social Consequences of Boom Growth in Wyoming".
20. McKeowen. "Rapid Growth and the Impact on Quality of Life in Rural Communities".

# LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED

Paul Aex, Northwest Colorado Mental Health, Meeker

Larry Allec, Rifle Police Chief

Marian Allen, Statistics Section, State Department of Health, Denver

Tom Bogshty, Colorado State University

George Cerciello, Craig Fellowship House

Mike Connelly, Mountain River Alcohol Rehabilitation Center, New Castle

Esme Conrado, Bonnie Ruckman, Rio Blanco County Department of Social Services, Meeker

Joan Davies, Protective Services Consultant, Colorado Department of Social Services

Kent Davy, Rifle, Lawyer

Dan Deppe, Rifle City Manager

Bill Elder, Meeker Police Chief

Chuck Erickson, Probation Officer, Glenwood Springs

Bonnie Hathaway, Bill Jones, Colorado Department of Highway Safety, Denver

Charles Hefton, First Assembly of God Church, Rifle

Liz Hickman, Northern Wyoming Mental Health Center, Gillette

Mollie Hoffarth, Darlene Jones, Ruth Kirschbaum, Virginia Neal Blue Center, Glenwood Springs

Ron Johnson, Art Phemister, John Davidson, Garfield County Department of Social Services, Denver

Joan Keith, Colorado Department of Education, Denver

Bonnie Kelley, Moffat County Department of Social Services, Craig

Kenneth Kishiyama, Colorado Bureau of Investigation, Denver

Joe Krehbiel, Office of Human Resources, Denver

LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED  
(Cont'd)

Alma Lantz, Joe Halpern, Ken Harmon, Denver Research Institute

Joe Linden, Clerk of District Court, Meeker

Robert McKeowen, Colorado West Regional Mental Health, Glenwood Springs

Paul Myers, Colorado Department of Institutions, Denver

Robert Nuffer, Sopris Mental Health Center, Glenwood Springs

Taylor, Craig Police Chief

John Whisnant, Sopris Mental Health, Rifle

Bob Young, Meeker Town Manager

Nancy Youst, Garfield West Youth Services, Rifle

## APPENDIX A-1

## POPULATION OF STUDY AREAS 1970-1978

Location	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Garfield County	14,821	15,400	16,100	16,445	16,900	17,400	18,900	18,800	20,300
Rifle	2,150	2,115	2,080	2,046	2,030	2,016	2,129	2,244	2,450
Moffat County	6,525	6,500	6,400	6,800	7,200	8,200	8,900	10,300	12,500
Craig	4,205			4,497	4,940	5,426	6,200	6,677	8,200
Rio Blanco County	4,842	4,860	4,700	5,015	5,200	5,200	5,223	5,100	5,400
Meeker	1,597	1,680	1,770	1,798	1,890	1,986	1,916	1,848	1,950
State Total	2,209,528		2,364,000	2,468,000	2,515,000	2,534,000	2,575,000	2,619,000	

SOURCE: 1970 Census, 1977 Special Census. The other years are unofficial estimates for calculation purposes.

# APPENDIX A-2

## TRENDS IN MARRIAGES AND DISSOLUTIONS

County	Marriages			Marriage Rate/1000			Dissolutions*			Dissolution Rate/1000			Ratio Marriage/Divorce		
	1970	1974	1977	1970	1974	1977	1970	1974	1977	1970	1974	1977	1970	1974	1977
Garfield	167	182	198	11.3	10.7	10.5	64	103	148	4.3	6.1	7.8	2.6	1.8	1.3
Moffat	73	71	126	11.2	9.9	12.2	9	40	77	1.4	5.6	7.5	8.1	1.	1.6
Rio Blanco	49	34	45	10.1	6.5	8.8	7	28	28	1.4	5.4	5.5	7.0	1.2	1.6
State	--26,061	30,063		--	10.36	11.4	--	15,104	20,557		6.0	7.8	--	1.7	1.46

\*Divorces and Annulments

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health, Vital Statistics



## APPENDIX A-3

## INCIDENCE OF BATTERED WOMEN IN SELECTED COLORADO COUNTIES BY AGENCY 1977

County	1977 Popu- lation	A G E N C I E S   A N D   P R O F E S S I O N A L S   C O N T A C T E D													Total	Rate/ 1000	1977 Median Household Income
		Sheriff	Police	Mental Health Center	Planned Parent- hood	Social Services	De-tox Center	Hospi- tal	Colorado Paralegal Services	Help (Crisis) Line	Public Health Nurse	Al- Anon	DA	Minis- terial Asso.			
Bent	6,400	6-7	8-13	11-12	5-7	13-16		3						2	48-60	7.5-9.4	7,960
Garfield	18,800	3	20-24	6		13-15		5-7			3-5	0-1	4-5		54-66	2.8-3.5	11,460
Lake	8,300	4-5	70-75	25-35		11-13		8-16		5-6					123-150	14.8-18.	12,690
Las Animas	16,600	1-2	61-82	25-28	3-4	4-7		3	5-6		10-12			20	132-164	8.3-10.3	6,970
Logan	19,700	2	13-14	11		50-70		6-8			0-1				82-106	4.2-5.4	10,920
Moffat	10,300	16-20	55-65	15	2-3	9-11	9-12	3			1-2	4			114-135	11.1-13.1	10,850
Montrose	21,400	18-21	24-30	14-16		12-20		5-9	12		0-1	1			87-110	4.1-5.1	9,610
Routt	10,516	13	32-42	40-44	3-5			2			1-3	0-1		3	94-113	9.0-10.8	9,650

\* Totals do not indicate actual number of battered women since several agencies could report the same battered woman.  
The range in number is due to estimates and discrepancies in reporting.

Source: Virginia Neal Blue Centers of Colorado, Inc., Colorado's Battered Women, 1978.

Income Figures: Division of Housing, Dept. of Local Affairs Housing in Colorado, March 1978.

## APPENDIX A-4

1976-1977 REPORTS OF CHILD ABUSE IN SELECTED  
WYOMING COUNTIES

County	1970 Population	1977 (Estimated) Population	Percent Change 1970-1977	1976 Reports		1977 Reports		1977 Rate All Reports/1,000
				Subst.*	All	Subst.	All	
Campbell	12,957	21,526	66%	23	55	48	98	4.5
Carbon	13,354	19,997	50%	9	13	11	14	.7
Goshen	10,885	14,662	35%	7	10	10	16	1.1
Sweetwater	18,391	38,300	108%	16	22	36	76	2.0
Sheridan	17,852	21,929	23%	11	27	21	50	2.3
Fremont	28,352	34,185	21%	47	75	32	68	2.0

\*Substantiated reports

Source: Official reports of the American Humane Association, compiled by Denver Research Institute, 1978.  
 "Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report", Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1978.

## APPENDIX A-5

1970-1977 CHILD ABUSE REPORTS IN SELECTED COLORADO COUNTIES

County	1970 Population	1977 Population	% Change	Number of Suspected Cases								Rate/1000 1977 Report
				1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	
Bent	6,493	6,400	-1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Conejos	7,846	7,900	6.8	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	.25
Eagle	7,498	11,400	52.	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	5	.44
Garfield	14,821	18,800	27.	1	2	0	0	3	3	9	12	.64
Grand	4,107	6,500	.6	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	6	.92
Lake	8,282	8,300	.2	0	0	0	2	1	3	15	25	3.0
Las Animas	15,744	16,000	1.6	0	0	2	3	0	5	11	11	.68
Logan	18,852	19,700	4.5	0	2	4	2	0	6	14	29	1.47
Moffat	6,525	10,300	58.	0	0	0	0	1	9	6	34	3.3
Montrose	18,366	21,400	16.5	0	0	1	0	3	1	6	37	1.73
Rio Blanco	4,842	5,100	5.3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	.98
Routt	6,592	10,516	60.	0	0	3	1	0	4	4	9	.85
Yuma	8,544	9,200	7.6	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	4	.43
State	2,209,528	2,619,000	18.5	120	176	373	446	866	1,676	2,320	3,558	1.3

SOURCE: Joanne Davies, Child Protective Services Consultant, State Department of Social Services.

## APPENDIX A-6

## JUVENILE CASES IN RIFLE

Violation	1976*	1977*	1978*
Robbery	1		
Theft	21	37	41
Assault			1
Burglary	4		2
Auto Theft	3	4	4
Arson			3
Fraud	1		
Vandalism			
Narcotics & Drugs		2	6
DUI	1	1	2
DWI			2
Consumption of Alcohol by Minor	18	6	8
Disorderly Conduct/Distrupting Peace	2	1	1
Criminal Trespass	2	1	8
Criminal Mischief	8	3	10
Child Abuse		1	
Runaway	20	11	24
Curfew	7	15	13
Suicide	1		
Probation Violation	2		
Protective Custody		3	2
CHINS	4		5
Child Neglect			4
Harrassment		1	2
Menacing			1
Other	2	9	9
Open Container	1		1
Warrant	1		
Total People Reported	95	95	160

\*Due to multiple listing, individual categories give accurate totals.

SOURCE: Rifle Police Department

## APPENDIX A-7

## LIQUOR LICENSES 1970 - 1977

County	1970		1972		1974		1975		1977		1978	
	No.	Rate *	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Garfield	84	5.74	76	4.72	71	4.20	76	4.37	89	4.7	113	5.57
Rifle									18	8.02	21	8.57
Moffat	38	5.82	38	5.94	33	4.58	34	4.15	40	3.88	39	3.12
Craig									31	4.6	30	3.6
Rio Blanco	33	6.82	28	5.96	27	5.19	24	4.62	28	5.49	26	4.81
Meeker									18	9.74	17	8.72
State	--	--	--	2.22	--	2.28	--	2.27	--	--	--	--

\* Rate per 1,000 Population

SOURCE: Denver Research Institute, Center for Social Research and Development,  
 Colorado Socio-economic Data for 1970 - 1975, and the Colorado Department  
 of Revenue

## APPENDIX A-8

ALCOHOL RELATED RETAIL SALES  
1972 - 1977

(Total sales in thousands of dollars)									
	1972	Per Capita	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Per Capita	Percent Increase in Per Capita Sales 1972-77
County	Total Sales	Sales	Total Sales	Total Sales	Total Sales	Total Sales	Total Sales	Sales	
	SIC** 5812		Eating and Drinking Places						
Garfield	\$ 2,900	\$180	\$ 2,750	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,175	\$ 3,600	\$ 4,550	\$242	34%
Moffat	1,050	164	981	1,150	2,150	1,750	2,150	209	27
Rio Blanco	450	96	500	600	500	400	500	98	2
State*	\$432,521	\$183	\$441,569	\$495,265	\$546,718	\$618,089	\$686,191	\$262	43
	SIC** 5813		Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)						
Garfield	\$ 750	\$ 47	\$ 2,000	\$ 3,100	\$ 4,300	\$ 5,000	\$ 4,750	\$253	438
Moffat	250	39	300	600	900	1,000	1,350	131	236
Rio Blanco	150	32	200	300	400	650	1,050	205	540
State*	\$121,164	\$ 51	\$160,497	\$224,979	\$290,881	\$367,912	\$413,338	158	210
	SIC** 5921		Liquor Stores						
Garfield	\$ 922	\$ 57	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,293	\$ 1,474	\$ 1,649	\$ 1,678	\$ 89	56
Moffat	402	63	515	639	828	962	1,121	109	73
Rio Blanco	220	47	244	305	338	393	485	95	102
State*	\$146,133	\$ 62	\$159,024	\$175,457	\$199,115	\$215,473	\$234,301	\$ 89	44
Total Sales in SIC Categories 5813 and 5921									
Drinking Places and Liquor Stores									
Garfield	\$ 1,672	\$103	\$ 3,017	\$ 4,393	\$ 5,774	\$ 6,649	\$ 6,428	\$342	232%
Moffat	652	102	815	939	1,728	1,962	2,471	240	135
Rio Blanco	370	78	444	605	738	1,043	1,535	301	285
State*	\$267,297	\$114	\$319,521	\$400,436	\$489,996	\$583,385	\$647,639	\$247	116

\* State dollar sales include SIC 5810 (Eating and Drinking Places) and SIC 5812 (Eating Places).

\*\* Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

SOURCE: Research &amp; Statistics section of Colorado Department of Revenue

APPENDIX A-9  
ALCOHOL RELATED FATAL CRASHES\*

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Garfield	13-14-8	9-10-4	14-16-6	11-12-2
Rifle	0-0-0	1-1-0	1-1-1	0-0-0
Moffat	8-8-4	4-5-2	7-8-4	5-6-1
Craig	0-0-0	0-0-0	1-1-0	1-1-1
Rio Blanco	6-9-3	5-5-3	2-2-1	3-3-1
Meeker	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0

\*The first number indicates number of fatal crashes; the second number indicates fatalities; the third number indicates alcohol related fatal crashes.

SOURCE: Colorado Division of Highway Safety

APPENDIX A-10  
DUI ADJUDICATIONS

	Number			Rate/1,000			Alcohol Con- viction Rate *	
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1977	1978
Garfield	108	101	NA	5.7	5.4	NA	73.7%	NA
Moffat	56	103	157	6.3	9.9	--	95.2%	82.6%
Rio Blanco	63	58	84	12.1	11.2	--	79.3%	89.7%

SOURCE: Colorado Division of Highway Safety

NA-Not available

\* Alcohol conviction rate is the percentage of people convicted of the alcohol-related charge.

# APPENDIX A-11

## CIRRHOSIS DEATHS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

	1970		1972		1974		1976		1977	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Garfield	1	6.7	6	37.3	3	18.1	1	5.5	1	5.3
Moffat	--	--	1	15.6	1	15.6	--	--	1	9.6
Rio Blanco	--	--	1	21.3	--	--	2	37.9	--	--
State	313	14.2	326	13.8	396	15.3	315	12.0	277	10.5

\*Rates are per 100,000 population

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Health, Vital Statistics

# APPENDIX A-12

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG RELATED ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE\*

County	Alcoholism With O.B.S. **		Alcoholism w/o O.B.S.		Drug Abuse With O.B.S.		Drug Abuse w/o O.B.S.	
	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78	1976-77	1977-78
Garfield	2	--	45	41	--	--	2	2
Moffat	1	--	27	12	1	1	2	5
Rio Blanco	--	--	7	10	--	--	3	4

Fiscal Year is from July 1 - June 30

\* Numbers are estimates of admissions with that particular diagnosis

\*\* O.B.S. - Organic Brain Syndrome

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Institutions



## APPENDIX A-13

ESTIMATES OF FREQUENCY TABULATION OF ADMISSIONS  
TO MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS BY DIAGNOSIS

County	Grand Total		Unuseable Data		Total		OTH Nonorg Psychoses		Depressive Neuroses		All other Neuroses	
	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78
Garfield	389	358	37	41	362	317	3	--	15	37	14	20
Moffat	299	306	5	10	294	296	1	1	24	22	37	12
Rio Blanco	93	92	1	1	92	91	--	--	16	17	12	3

County	Personal Disorders		Sexual Deviation		Psychophys and Spec		Sit/Behav Child/Adol		Social Mal Non Specific		No Mental Disorder	
	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78
Garfield	41	35	--	2	6	2	67	69	103	76	28	13
Moffat	16	40	4	3	3	3	51	67	78	91	38	23
Rio Blanco	13	13	2	--	6	3	8	10	20	70	1	3

116

County	Mental Retardation		Alcoholism with OBS		Alcoholism w/o OBS		Drug Abuse with OBS		Drug Abuse w/o OBS		All Other OBS		Schizo-phrenia		Paranoid States		Depressive Psychoses	
	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78	76-77	77-78
Garfield	9	3	2	--	45	41	--	--	2	2	4	1	19	11	1	2	1	3
Moffat	1	3	1	--	27	12	1	1	2	5	1	4	4	3	--	1	1	5
Rio Blanco	1	2	--	--	7	10	--	--	3	4	--	1	3	5	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Institutions

APPENDIX A-14  
RIFLE CRIME REPORTS

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Homicide		0	
Rape		2	
Robbery	3	2	
Assault	2	12	5
Burglary	12	10	14
Theft (includes shoplifting)	85	119	182
Auto Theft	7	2	8
Harrassment	1	5	15
Arson	2	0	3
Forgery	1	1	0
Fraud	1	2	6
Vandalism	7	6	4
Narcotics/Drugs	7	5	15
DUI	31	27	56
DWI	1		18
DUD Driving under denial		5	4
DUS	7	6	16
Liquor Laws	1	12	
Open Container	1		5
Intoxicated Minor	12	5	7
Disorderly Conduct	18	15	70
Criminal Trespass	11	17	26
Criminal Mischief	37	28	48
Family Disturbance	3	6	2
Child Abuse		3	4
Child Neglect		4	5
Runaways	16	9	18
Suicide (includes attempts)	4		3
Curfew	9	8	14
CHINS	1		5
Abandoned Vehicle	3	17	17
Dogs	3	8	12
Drunk Pedestrian	2		
Protective Custody	7	10	2
Miscellaneous	52	39	53
Warrants	22	17	48
TOTAL REPORTS *	395	371	690

\* Total is less than combined total of all offenses since some reports involve more than one crime.

SOURCE: Compiled from reports of Rifle Police Department

## APPENDIX A-15

## RIFLE ARRESTS

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Homicide	1		
Rape			
Robbery	3		
Assault	10		8
Burglary			2
Theft (includes shoplifting)	22	31	65
Auto Theft	6		5
Arson	1		
Forgery	1		
Fraud			1
Vandalism		1	
Possession of Drugs	2	5	19
DUI	31	31	61
DWI	1	2	7
DUD		4	
DUS	7	7	13
Liquor Laws		2	
Open Container	1	2	1
Consumption by Minor	3	1	5
Criminal Trespass	5	9	6
Criminal Mischief	2	8	8
Family Disturbance			
Runaways	13	4	15
Curfew	1	10	12
Harrassment			3
Menacing			1
Protective Custody	7	11	4
Disorderly Conduct	15	10	84
Warrants	24	18	49
Traffic	6	5	13
Other	6	11	11
CHINS	3		
TOTAL ARRESTS	162	164	399

SOURCE: Rifle Police Department

APPENDIX A-16  
MEEKER CRIME REPORTS

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Assault	4	1	2	2	6	8	3
Burglary	2	5	5	5	14	7	5
Theft	11	11	13	48	50	42	35
Auto Theft	0	0	0	2	0	3	2
Forgery	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	1	3	6
Narcotics	1	0	3	6	5	10	5
DUI	3	4	10	30	13	24	9
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	3	2	6	2
Disorderly Conduct	0	2	3	10	6	8	4
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Runaway	0	0	1	2	7	11	2
Suicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Others	3	7	29	38	17	46	71
TOTAL REPORTS	24	25	66	146	123	174	175

SOURCE: Bill Elder, Meeker Police Chief

APPENDIX A-17

RIO BLANCO SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
CRIMES REPORTED

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (through Nov. 12)
Homicide	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Rape	0	2	1	0	1	3	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Assault	13	8	13	9	20	26	23
Burglary	21	13	18	34	41	23	51
Theft	42	56	62	54	94	116	125
Auto Theft	6	5	6	1	7	9	6
Arson	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Forgery	0	1	1	1	3	2	2
Fraud	5	8	13	6	6	8	7
Vandalism	6	12	24	5	17	45	53
Narcotics	3	9	11	4	9	17	12
DUI	17	27	38	64	51	83	75
Liquor	3	1	4	2	1	10	7
Drunk	0	0	0	0	0	8	1
Family Disturbance	1	7	4	11	5	15	44
Runaway	0	2	2	5	4	12	12
Miscellaneous	8	21	31	15	32	121	171
Suicide	2	3	0	1	0	1	0
Sex Crimes Other Than Rape	0	0	1	1	2	5	1
TOTAL CRIMES	127	176	230	213	295	508	592

SOURCE: Rio Blanco Sheriff's Department

## APPENDIX A-18

CRAIG POLICE CHIEF  
CRIME REPORTS

	1976	1977	1978-through Oct.
Homicide	1	0	0
Rape	0	0	0
Robbery (no weapon)	2	2	4
Assault	36	34	33
Burglary	69	87	59
Theft	338	338	301
Auto Theft	28	21	15
Arson	*	2	7
Forgery	*	3	11
Fraud	*	8	3
Vandalism	*	139	123
Narcotics/Drugs	*	4	12
DUI	*	*	52
Liquor	*	3	5
Suicide	*	4	0
Sex Crimes Other than Rape	7	5	3
Prostitution	*	0	1
Non-Criminal Death	*	11	3
Traffic (non DWI)	*	*	421
Summons	*	727	962
Dogs	*	494	978
Number of dogs impounded		382	684
Number of dogs euthanized		141	375
Menacing	*	9	9
Accidents (Vehicular)	597	585	492
Child Abuse	*	14	3
Detox commits	*	*	35
TOTAL RESPONSES	4,100	5,869	2,054

\*Not tabulated

SOURCE: Chief V.E. Taylor, Craig

## APPENDIX A-19

## SUICIDE RATE

	1970		1972		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Garfield	1	.10	2	.12	4	.24	6	.34	5	.26	4	.05
Moffat	1	.20	2	.31	1	.14	2	.24	4	.44	4	.38
Rio Blanco	1	.20	2	.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.19
State Total	--	--	--	.19	--	.18	461	.18	460	.17	533	.20

SOURCE: Vital Statistics, Colorado Department of Health

\* Rate per 1000 population

## APPENDIX A-20

## DEATHS BY ACCIDENTS

	1970		1972		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Garfield	1.0	.50	11	.65	21	1.21	19	1.0	15	.80		
Moffat	.20	.94	11	1.53	7	.85	8	.90	7	.68		
Rio Blanco	1.0	1.70	4	.77	7	1.35	4	.80	3	.58		
State Totals	--	.59	1,280	.51	1,297	.51	1,346	.52	1,344	.51		

SOURCE: Vital Statistics, Colorado Department of Health

APPENDIX A-21  
INCIDENCE RATES OF  
GONORRHEA AND OTHER V.D.\*

	1970	1972	1974	1975	1977
Garfield	.10	1.3	.53	.46	.12
Moffat	.50	1.37	1.39	2.44	1.7
Rio Blanco	.20	.85	.19	.38	.4
State Totals	--	3.09	4.10	4.55	4.42

\* Except Syphilis

SOURCE: Vital Statistics, Colorado Department of Health



APPENDIX A-22  
PROJECTED GROWTH WITH ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

	<u>RIFLE</u>			<u>MEEKER</u>	
	Year	Population	Percent increase from 1977	Population	Percent increase from 1977
Census	1977	2244	---	1848	---
End of year	1979	4904	118%	3691	100%
	1980	6337	182%	4530	145%
	1981	7634	240%	5490	197%
	1982	7859	250%	6532	253%
	1983	9531	325%	7432	302%
	1984	12300	448%	8576	364%
	1985	13580	505%	9965	439%
Average Annual Increase			63%		55%

SOURCE: 1979 Oil Shale Trust Fund Request  
Colorado West Area Council of Governments



Child abuse and neglect can happen in low-income, middle-income, and wealthy families. It can happen in big cities and rural towns.

Although parents are the most frequent child abusers, more than one-third of the child abuse and neglect reports filed in Colorado in 1975 indicated other people, including boyfriends, babysitters, and relatives, were involved in the abuse and neglect of children. Reports filed in Colorado in 1975 also indicated a rise in the number of school-age children who were abused or neglected.

Abused and neglected children may suffer lifelong physical or emotional injury. Others may die. Unless every Colorado citizen recognizes his responsibility to report any suspected case of child abuse or neglect, many children will continue to suffer. If a report of suspected child abuse or neglect is made in good faith, the person making the report is immune from either civil or criminal prosecution. The 1975 Colorado Child Protection Act mandates several professionals, including doctors and social workers, to report child abuse or neglect to a local county social service department, sheriff, or the police. However, any concerned citizen is encouraged to report any suspected case of child abuse or neglect. Of the 1,676 cases of child abuse and neglect filed in Colorado in 1975, 130 reports were made by persons not mandated to report by law. They included firemen, beauty operators, janitors, school bus drivers, and shop owners.

Help break the vicious cycle of child abuse and neglect now. If you are overwhelmed with the stress of family life or know someone who is, call your nearest county social service department, or a Colorado child abuse hotline number, listed in this brochure.

*Henry A. Foley*  
HENRY A. FOLEY, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

### 1. What are the common danger signals of child abuse?

Child abuse can be physical, verbal, emotional, and sexual. Multiple injuries on a child's body such as bone fractures, welts, burns and bruises, for which no reasonable explanation is given, can signal physical abuse. Spankings which leave marks are considered child abuse. Sexual abuse, which might include incest, indecent exposure, and fondling, can often be detected through a child's behavior. The child may be unusually aggressive out of anger or completely withdrawn out of fear. Emotionally neglected children may also exhibit this kind of extreme behavior.



### 2. What is child neglect?

A child whose parent fails to provide medical care, and see that he gets to school under normal circumstances is a neglected child. If a child lives in unsafe or unsanitary housing, if he is not fed adequately, if he is abandoned, unsupervised and without shelter, he is neglected.

### 3. I'm afraid to get involved. If I make a report can I be sued?

Anyone reporting a suspected case of child abuse or neglect in good faith is immune from civil or criminal prosecution. All child abuse and neglect records maintained by county departments and the State Department of Social

Services are confidential and may be reviewed only by certain professionals directly involved in a case. Once a report of suspected child abuse or neglect is determined to be unfounded, it is removed from department records.

### 4. How do I make a report?

A call to either your county social service department or the local police or sheriff will insure an investigation of the suspected case of child abuse or neglect you have reported. The Colorado Child Protection Act requires that each county have someone available on a 24-hour, 24-hour basis, to respond to such reports. Try to have the following information ready before calling:

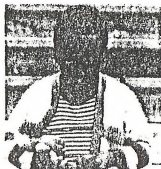
- \* Name, address, and age of the child.
- \* Names of the parents (or legal guardian) of the child
- \* A description of the child's condition or general situation
- \* A description of any action you have already taken on behalf of the child.

METRO DENVER CHILD ABUSE HOTLINE  
CALL 893-6111



### 5. What happens after I place my call?

Your social service department will begin an investigation immediately of the situation you have reported. If you called the police or sheriff, they will try to reach the social service department first, but if unable to reach a social worker they will investigate the situation themselves. Law enforcement officers have the authority to remove a child from his home if he is judged to be in immediate danger. The major purpose of the investigation is to assess how much danger the child is in and to evaluate what kinds of social services could be helpful to the child and his family to prevent further abuse or neglect.



### 6. What kinds of social services are available for families who are having trouble coping with everyday pressures?

Day care, parent aides to help parents in the home, crisis nurseries where parents can bring their children for temporary shelter, individual and family counseling, referral to public assistance if the family needs financial help, and homemaker services to help parents under stress or with home management are some of the social services available.





7. Is the child always removed from his home after a report is filed?

No. A child may be removed from his home temporarily if those investigating the situation think the child would be in further abuse if he remained in the home. Only the court can decide if a child should be placed away from the family for more than 72 hours. Children are not separated from their families unless it is absolutely necessary.

#### 8. What is a "guardian ad litem"?

The term "guardian ad litem" means simply a guardian appointed through the juvenile court to represent an abused or neglected child's best interests for this particular court action. The guardian ad litem conducts his own investigation of the case and testifies on behalf of the child in the court hearing held to determine what needs to be done to protect the child.



#### 9. What rights do the parents who abuse children have?

Parents who have abused or neglected their children have the right to see a lawyer and are encouraged to participate in all discussions concerning the future welfare of their child. The county social service agency can aid parents in finding a lawyer if necessary.

#### 10. What is a Child Protection Team?

The Colorado Child Protection Act of 1975 requires that each county which reports more than 50 cases of child abuse a year must establish a child protection team. The team members may be professionals such as a physician, social worker, law officer and an attorney, as well as minority group representation. The team reviews cases of abuse and neglect and recommends treatment plans for the child and his family.



#### 11. What is the Central Registry for Child Protection?

The Colorado State Department of Social Services is required by law to maintain a Central Registry of all suspected child abuse and neglect reports for reference purposes. Access to the Registry roles is severely limited since all child abuse and neglect records and reports are confidential. If a report is determined unfounded, it is expunged within 90 days after filing in the Registry. Through Colorado's Central Registry and those of other states, cases of multiple abuse or neglect can be traced.

If YOU think you may be losing control with your children and may hurt them, call for help. For your sake and your family's sake, share your concern with your county social service department or a child abuse hotline, listed on the back of this brochure.

#### COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES

County	Phone	Town
Adams	287 8931	Commerce City
Alamosa	589 2581	Alamosa
Archuleta	786 8461	Litterton
Baca	668 6530	Panora Spgs.
Bent	523 4131	Springfield
Boulder	446 0515	Las Animas
Boulder	447 2828	Boulder
Chaffee	539 6227	Salida
Cheyenne	767 5510	Cheyenne Wells
Clear Creek	669 2633	Georgetown
Combin	376 5455	Combus
Costilla	972 3376	San Luis
Crowley	267 3516	Ordway
Custer	763 2371	Westcliffe
Delta	874 7521	Delta
Denver	805 6111	Denver
Dolores	677 2250	Dove Creek
Douglas	688 4075	Castle Rock
Eagle	328 6328	Engle
Elbert	541 2360	Sinla
El Paso	471 0600	Colorado Spgs.
Fremont	275 2318	Canon City
Garfield	946 9191	Glenwood Spgs.
Gilpin	812 5444	Central City
Grant	887 2123	Gandy
Gunnison	641 1010	Gunnison
Huerfano	641 1010	Gunnison
Huerfano	738 2610	Walsenburg
Jackson	723 4750	Walden
Jefferson	729 8532	Lakewood
Kiowa	438 5541	Eads
Kit Carson	346 8132	Burlington
Lake	486 0772	Leadville
La Plata	247 3572	Durango
Larimer	221 2100	Fort Collins
Las Animas	867 6242	Trinidad
Lincoln	846 2276	Hugo
Logan	743 2404	Sterling
Manitou	522 2194	Grand Junction
Mineral	243 9020	Del Norte
Monte Vista	857 3381	Craig
Montezuma	824 6830	Cortez
Morano	565 3769	Cortez
Morgan	854 2681	Morrison
Morgan	867 6291	Fort Morgan
Otero	399 8162	La Junta
Ouray	325 4637	Ouray
Park	836 2929	Fairplay
Phillips	854 2280	Holyoke
Pitkin	925 7245	Aspen
Prowers	336 7486	Lamar
Pueblo	534 6900	Pueblo
Rio Blanco	976 5856	Manitou
Rio Grande	857 3381	Del Norte
Rocky	879 1540	Steamboat
Saguache	856 2014	Saguache
San Juan	387 5531	Silverton
San Miguel	726 3922	Telluride
Sedgewick	474 2076	Julesburg
Summit	453 2651	Breckenridge
Teller	689 2925	Cripple Creek
Washington	345 2238	Alamosa
Weld	362 1551	Georgetown
Yuma	332 4877	Wray

## Colorado's Abused Children



YOU  
PR

May 15, 1978  
T.P. presentation

PLATTE COUNTY IMPACT ALLIATION TASK FORCE  
HUMAN SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE  
May 10, 1978

TO: Jill Hollaway, Chairman, Impact Alliviation Task Force

FROM: Marvin Sackschewsky, Chairman, Human Service Sub-Committee

REPORT OF HUMAN SERVICE SEMINAR  
May 10, 1978

PRESENT: Steve Achter, Joint Planning Office

Becky Quiner, Adult Education  
Clara Lou Johnson, Extension Services  
Burness Weibel, Public Health  
Schuyler Lucas, Parks and Recreation  
Jill Hollaway, Department of Public Assistance and Social Services  
Betty Spohn, Child Day Care  
Gary Toob, Mental Health  
Ruby Preult, Library  
Dennis Freeman, Human Service Project  
Marvin Sackschewsky, Ministerial Association

OTHERS INVITED:

Roberta Bennett, Service for Seniors  
Glen Bryant, Hospital  
Marc Hanneman, Job Service (Excused)  
Buck Evans, Police  
Elmer Michelsen, Sheriff  
Magr. Corrigan, Wyoming Church Coalition  
Tim Rafferty, Missouri Basin Representative

SESSION FORMAT: Input from agency staff people was encouraged on:

1. Type of services provided by agency
2. Staff satisfaction with types of service delivered;
3. Staff satisfaction on quality of service;
4. Adequacy of staffing, funding and facilities;
5. Identify services being duplicated by others; or neglected;
6. Identify other human needs that have surfaced.

SYNOPSIS OF DISCUSSIONS - Some significant points

A. Facilities for delivering human services are inadequate.

1. Some agencies require periodic space needs for weekly/monthly activities, for example, 4-H clubs.
2. Some human needs require daily space to deliver adequate service, for example, child day care (expand present services); adult day care (a new service).
3. Staff people of human service agencies are scattered throughout the community. Some offices are in homes and not readily accessible to clients. Phones are sporadically manned.
4. Some agencies expected greater cooperation with the mangement of Black Mountain Recreation Center. Some recommendations:
  - a. MEPP reevaluate the criteria for eligibility for use;
  - b. MEPP make allowance for human service agencies to utilize the Rec Center facility;
  - c. MEPP move toward an "open door" policy in order that the Recreation Center become more of an "Integration" center.
5. Bus transportation to other available facilities may be a solution to facility needs.

H.H. Connolly  
dt

6. A proposal to consolidate facilities

- a. Locate related agencies in close proximity to each other, thereby;
- b. Provide shared secretarial/reception personnel;
- c. Expedite referral services;
- d. Promote multi-agency seminars;
- e. Share conference/meeting room space;
- f. Provide privacy for counseling/examination/treatment; ✓
- g. Reduce confusion among potential clients.

B. Human needs requiring people to address needs,

1. Youth services

- a. Some youth are constructively involved in creative activities;
- b. Some youth are satisfied with small group informal, nonstructured activities.
- c. Concern for youth development can not be reduced to specific problems.
- d. Youth development is influenced by family, church, school, law enforcement, social agencies, etc.

2. Adult Foster Care. Some adult citizens with limited social contacts would be enriched through placement in adult foster homes.

3. Shut-in Visitation. Some adults living alone require occasional (daily/weekly) visits. Suggest involvement of individuals/family/churches.

C. PCESP is doing a "Social and Human Service Assessment".

D. Accountability to constituency may be a problem for some agencies.

E. Each agency has resource personnel and literature that can be shared with other agencies.

F. The New Comer <sup>Program</sup> ~~Program~~ should provide evaluation data on services delivered.

G. Evaluation criteria of services delivered are lacking. Staff evaluations and client evaluations are assumed to be different.

- 1. Need for info. about meeting rooms -
- 2. Referrals for people who cannot get to library -  
(Thru library)
- 3. Info packet - meeting room info thru
- 4. 4-H meetings in Rice Center -

